

INTERNATIONAL

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Established 1887

Austria 5.5	Libya 9.5	Portugal 1.5
Belgium 10.5	Luxembourg 10.5	Spain 1.5
Denmark	..... 1.5	Norway	..... 1.5	Sweden	..... 1.5
France	..... 1.5	Switzerland	..... 1.5	Turkey	..... 1.5
Germany	..... 1.5	U.S.	..... 1.5	Yugoslavia	..... 1.5
Greece	..... 1.5				
Ireland	..... 1.5				
Italy	..... 1.5				
Japan	..... 1.5				
South Korea	..... 1.5				
U.K.	..... 1.5				

Greek Aide Supporting of Europe on Friday

9.—The Greeks may not have enough support to get thrown out of the room when the min- Friday, but it's going to be a close call.

After Panayotis Pappas is busy making the case this week trying to get the Greeks out of the room.

Greeks win or lose, clear they are being the military regime is the same liberal com- be Greek people if remain a member of democratic council.

The most important council has faced in of rather obscure ex- some is whether the 1 Greek regime has charter of the coun- dages itself to protect rights and funda- of the citizens of

were first offered the t—resignation—which Instead, Mr. Pappas country would fight "accusations" brought country and would be left open to ac- weakness and deser- iation threat

s have also counter- week, Nikolaos he Minister of Eco- nization, warned the from Britain, West y, Belgium, Holland, Norway that Greece economic sanctions e countries. If they end Greece from the Europe, Greece im- tion from those seven d, exports only \$161

int, it looks like a sis countries will sion if the Greeks some strong promises y's vote. They are war, Denmark, Hol- and Britain. Italy, alban and Luxem- described as "hesitant" some reports have ing toward exclusion, he suspension are and Cyprus. Mem- ear ready to abstain Switzerland, Turkey, France.

ity is that the coun- decided how many eeded to suspend a ince it is the first question has come up, exists. The council's maintain that a simple votes—is enough. eks with support of ers, including the n that a two-thirds eaded.

tural question is due red out at Thursday's to several delega- are, there are intense g on now in their r have to be made. e votes come from are Socialist parties and it is the Social- meral are leading the met the Greeks.

reign Minister Pierre on Page 2, Col. 2)



SUPPORT FOR NIXON—President Nixon gestulates as he talks with a group of 37 senators and congressmen at the White House yesterday after they had called to

present petitions, telegrams, letters and other statements of support for the administration's policy in the Vietnamese war. The group represented 21 states.

Free Market Gold Falls to \$35 an Ounce

By John M. Lee
LONDON, Dec. 9 (UPI).—The price of gold in the free market, after weeks of decline, at last fell today to \$35 an ounce, the official price for monetary transactions between governments.

At this level, observers chalked up a psychological victory for the United States and the dollar. This was a defeat for speculators who had bet that Washington would be forced by monetary dislocations to increase—perhaps even double—the official gold price.

For a brief period this morning, Zurich bullion dealers, who have large gold holdings, quoted a price of \$34.90 an ounce. This was the mid-point in the quotation of \$34.80 for sellers and \$35 for buyers.

Some professional traders were done to cover positions, and the Swiss price rallied to close in line with London's final quote of \$34.90.

Both the morning and the afternoon London "fixings," the meetings at which London's five bullion dealers match orders, set the price at \$35 an ounce. Dealings were moderate, and there were no indications of interest from central banks in buying for monetary reserves.

The question now is what happens next.

Some central banks have hinted they would like to increase their reserves by purchases at \$35. But the United States is apparently holding its monetary allies to an interpretation of the Washington agreement of March 1968, that there is no need for monetary purchases in the free market at any price.

Thus, it is entirely possible that the free market gold price could sink through the \$35 level, which is the official price.

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 1)

Duke Ellington Sued by IRS

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (Reuters).—Jazz musician Duke Ellington, recently decorated by President Nixon for his achievements, is being sued by the government for \$80,000 in back taxes.

According to an appeal filed by Mr. Ellington with the U.S. Tax Court, the Internal Revenue Service is claiming that he and his late wife, Edna, underpaid their taxes by that amount in 1962 and 1963.

Last April 28 Mr. Ellington was guest of honor at a jazz concert at the White House marking his 70th birthday. The President awarded him the Medal of Freedom, the nation's highest civilian decoration.

Nixon Would Veto Tax Bill With an Exemption of \$800

By Carroll Kilpatrick
WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (UPI).—President Nixon said last night that he would veto the tax-reform bill if Congress sends it to him with the \$800 personal income tax exemption and the 15 percent Social Security increase.

Emphasizing that he will do all in his power to stem the current inflation, the President said at his news conference that he would veto and, to achieve his goal, he would also refuse to spend some appropriated funds.

In the wake of the veto threat, congressional taxwriters predicted that the Senate additions to the House-passed reform bill—amendments that would cost the govern-

Nixon Says 'Massacre' Was an 'Isolated Act'

By Murrey Marder
WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (UPI).—President Nixon condemned last night the slaying of Vietnamese civilians at My Lai by saying that "what appears [to have happened] was certainly a massacre" but said he believes it was "an isolated incident."

At a press conference, Mr. Nixon employed the strongest language used by any administration official in connection with the killing of the villagers on March 16, 1968, in a U. S. Army attack, without passing judgment on individuals. He emphasized, however, that the overwhelming record of American troops is one of "generosity of decency" of help to the South Vietnamese people, which must not be "smeared and slurred because of this kind of incident."

The President also stated more flatly than ever before that his administration is out to show it can bring the Vietnamese war "to a conclusion regardless of what happens at the bargaining table" where negotiations are deadlocked.

soon be announcing a new withdrawal slice of perhaps about 40,000 more U. S. troops. The withdrawals announced by the President so far amount to 60,000 troops by Dec. 15. But more than that number already have left South Vietnam: Sen. George Al-

ken, R., Vt., said yesterday that actual withdrawals already are 9,000 beyond the 60,000 mark.

Last June, President Nixon expressed the "hope" that by the end of this year he would be able to surpass a withdrawal schedule South Vietnam: Sen. George Al-

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- Nixon admits bombing in Laos... Page 3
- Defends Agnew on Press, TV..... Page 3
- Getting tough with Congress..... Page 3

Rogers Explains Stance U.S. Assures Hanoi On Election in South

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (AP).—Secretary of State William P. Rogers has said that the United States has made it clear to North Vietnam that it would not expect the present Thieu government to conduct new elections in South Vietnam.

The secretary elaborated in his Nov. 18 appearance before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on the Nixon administration's plan for an international election commission.

The transcript, with some items deleted for security reasons, was released tonight.

Sen. Albert Gore, D., Tenn., asked Mr. Rogers if the United States, in insisting new elections be held as part of any peace plan, says they must be conducted by the Saigon government.

"No," Mr. Rogers replied. "We have made it clear that we did not expect that."

He also said the United States has made clear to the North Vietnamese, in private talks and through third parties, "that we fully recognize... you cannot have a fair election from their standpoint under the present circumstances in Vietnam. No one denies that."

During two days of hearing, Mr. Rogers and Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird refused to give the committee President Nixon's timetable for Vietnamizing the war by withdrawing U.S. troops and turning combat activities over to South Vietnam.

However, Mr. Laird called the timetable "reasonable" and told Chairman J. William Fulbright, D., Ark., a longtime critic of the war, "You would consider it reasonable, too," both in terms of with-

drawing combat troops and later in sealing down U.S. logistical and support forces.

At one point, Mr. Laird gave a figure for the troop level that would have to be reached before all combat responsibility turned over to the Saigon regime. However, this figure was deleted from the transcript.

Mr. Laird also said that some combat forces would remain in Vietnam to protect support troops but added that, once these are withdrawn, the total U.S. training force in Vietnam would be "well below" 50,000.

Three Republican committee members—Sen. John Sherman Cooper of Kentucky, Sen. Jacob K. Javits of New York and Sen. Clifford P. Case of New Jersey—repeatedly pressed the two secretaries as to what the United States would do in the event of the South Vietnamese government being unable to take over additional responsibilities in the war.

"If we reached the point where the people of South Vietnam and the military forces of South Vietnam, or the government of South Vietnam as such, do not support this program and do not support our assistance and our help in this program," Mr. Laird told Sen. Cooper. "I would certainly feel that was the time to abandon the Vietnamization program."

"But I do not have that feeling at all at the present time. I think this program will work," Mr. Laird told the committee that when President Nixon came into office and he became secretary of defense, "I found that our government had as far as Vietnam was concerned, was a plan which was based on success in negotiation."

Points of U.S. Peace Plan In Mideast Listed by Rogers

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (UPI).—Secretary of State William Rogers today officially detailed the main points of American Middle East policy stemming from eight months of negotiations with the Soviet Union.

Mr. Rogers addressed the 1969 General Conference on Adult Education on the substance of the eight months of talks.

The main items of American policy, as Mr. Rogers described them, included these points:

- "There should be demilitarized zones and related security arrangements more reliable than those which existed in the past."
- Mr. Rogers did not mention any United Nations peace-keeping force and said only that "the parties themselves with Ambassador [Gunnar] Jarring's help are in the best position to work out the nature and the details of such security arrangements."
- "Any changes in the pre-existing (boundary) lines should not reflect the weight of conquest and should be confined to substantial alterations required for mutual security." While Mr. Rogers called for Israeli withdrawal from occupied territories, he pointed out that the 1949 borders "were armistice lines, not final political borders."
- "The problem posed by the refugees if their future is not resolved. There is a new consciousness among the young Palestinians who have grown up since 1948 which needs to be channeled away from bitterness and frustration toward hope and justice." However, Mr. Rogers made no specific suggestions for repatriation or compensation.

Mr. Rogers believed Jerusalem should be a unified city within which there would no longer be restrictions on the movement of persons and goods. Arrangements for the administration of the unified city should take into account the interests of all its inhabitants, and there should be roles for both Israel and Jordan in the civic, economic and religious life of the city. Again Mr. Rogers made no concrete proposal for solution and did not suggest internationalization.

Mr. Rogers emphasized that the bilateral talks with the Soviet Union concentrated mainly on the Israel-Egypt areas.

State Department officials have said this was because this area was considered the most basic and also because Egypt was the country of primary concern to the Soviet Union.

These officials have reacted angrily to Arab allegations that this emphasis was for the purpose of dividing the Arab states by urging Egypt to make a separate peace.

Charged With 7 Slayings in All On 5 Others Indicted in Tate Murder

San Francisco, Dec. 9.—Charles Manson, 31, and five members of his cult are indicted on charges of slaying the actress Sharon Tate and six others in the August slaying.

Days of listening to testimony by Los Angeles District Attorney J. Edgar Hoover and Vincent T. county grand jury indictments before Los Angeles Superior Court Judge J. R. Keene late yesterday.

Mr. Manson, who is known as "Jesus," "God" or "Father," 31, formerly of L.A., and known to the public as the leader of the "Hells Angels" cult, was indicted on charges of slaying the actress Sharon Tate and six others in the August slaying.

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Charles Manson Indicted in Tate Murder



Charles Manson

ing the roundup of an auto theft ring. She was brought to Los Angeles originally Nov. 26, along with four other young female cult members, as a material witness.

Mr. Manson, Mr. Watson, Miss Atkins, Miss Krenwinkel and Mrs. Kasabian were indicted on seven counts of murder and one of conspiracy.

Each of the murder counts represents a separate victim:

- Miss Tate and the four slain along with her at the actress's estate Aug. 9 and Leno and Rosemary La Bianca, killed a day later in their residence.
- The victims murdered with Miss Tate, who was the wife of screen director Roman Polanski, included: Jay Sebring, 35, a well-known hair stylist, Voytek Frykowski, 37, a Polish film maker; Abigail Folger, 26, Mr. Frykowski's girlfriend, and an heiress to a coffee fortune; and Stephen Parent, 18, who had been visiting a friend at Miss Tate's home near Beverly Hills, where the murders occurred.
- Miss Sanckston also was indicted for conspiracy, but only two murder counts were lodged against her. They involve the slaying of Mr. La Bianca, a wealthy supermarket owner, and his wife.
- The 31-member jury heard 22 witnesses before adjourning for brief deliberations yesterday afternoon. Sixteen witnesses testified, but the most telling evidence

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COLLECTORS' ITEMS—A series of stamps issued by the sailors of two Polish ships trapped in the Bitter Lake of the Suez Canal has created a sensation in the world of philately. The stamps from the Djakarta and the Boleslaw Bierut, accepted by the international postal system, were made in small quantities by sailors who simply needed stamps to send letters home. The relatively small number of these stamps has sent their value skyrocketing among collectors; they fetch up to \$10 (\$24) in Britain. Above is a series issued last July.

Rep. Rivers Not Convinced My Lai Massacre Occurred

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (UPI).—The general in charge of the Army's investigation of the My Lai killings testified today before a House armed services subcommittee.

Chairman Mendel Rivers, D., S.C., expressed confidence the board would expose any possible cover-up.

When the committee held a secret hearing to question Lt. Gen. William Peers, Rep. Rivers said he still was not convinced, as President Nixon apparently is, that a massacre of innocent civilians occurred in the South Vietnamese village.

Mr. Nixon said a massacre appeared to have taken place. Rep. Rivers was asked if he agreed with the conclusion.

"I haven't got that far," he replied. "If he says that, he knows more than I do. We haven't got to that point yet."

While Gen. Peers, head of a special nine-man board named to study the adequacy of an original field-level investigation of reports of slaying of Vietnamese civilians by GIs, was testifying, the commander of the Army company directly involved in the incident listened.

Capt. Ernest Medina had been summoned by the committee but did not testify. Capt. Medina has denied either ordering or seeing any mass killings.

As he was leaving the Capitol, a reporter asked Capt. Medina for his views on President Nixon's statement.

"Sir, being in the military, I can't make a comment on that," Capt. Medina replied. "I would not be presumptuous enough to make a comment."

Five Nobel Prizes To Be Given Today

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 9 (AP).—Nobel prizes will be conferred here tomorrow on American, British and Norwegian scientists and—in his absence—on Irish expatriate writer Samuel Beckett.

For the first time a new prize, in economics, is being presented, together with the four original categories: Nobel—physics, chemistry, medicine or physiology and literature.

Manson, Five In 'Family' Are Indicted

Charged With Murder Of Miss Tate, 6 More

(Continued from Page 1)

emerged from the story Miss Atkins reportedly repeated at Friday's opening session.

The overt acts listed in the conspiracy count indicate jurors put high credence in the story which Miss Atkins' attorney, Richard Caballero, had said she would tell the panel.

It listed four such acts. They were:

• That Mr. Watson, Miss Atkins, Mrs. Kasabian and Miss Krenwinkel traveled from the clan's previous encampment at a Chatsworth, Calif., ranch to the Tate estate the night of Aug. 8.

• That Mr. Watson, Miss Atkins and Miss Krenwinkel entered the Tate home.

• That on Aug. 10 all the suspects traveled from the ranch to the La Bianca home.

• That Mr. Manson, Mr. Watson, Miss Krenwinkel and Miss Sanakston entered the La Bianca home.

Miss Atkins reportedly testified that Mr. Manson tied up the La Blancas but left before they were murdered and that Mrs. Kasabian remained outside both the Tate and La Bianca homes. She claims she herself was outside the La Bianca home, but admits entering the Tate mansion.

Asked if Miss Atkins' testimony had been a major influence on the grand jurors, Mr. Bugliosi replied: "Do Frenchmen drink wine?"

He said, however, that no offers of immunity have been tendered any of the suspects.

But it is believed that such an offer might be made to Mrs. Kasabian if she were to agree to testify for the prosecution, especially since she presumably is the least culpable because, according to Miss Atkins, she was in neither house where the murders took place.

It also is thought Miss Atkins may have saved her own life by testifying before the grand jury. Conceivably, authorities could permit her to plead guilty to a lesser degree of murder. Such strategy also would permit her to turn state's evidence during the trial of the other suspects.

Miss Atkins, Mrs. Kasabian and Miss Sanakston, the three in custody here, will be arraigned tomorrow in Judge Keene's court.

Extradition Proceedings

The district attorney's office already has begun extradition proceedings against Miss Krenwinkel and Mr. Watson, both of whom are suspected of taking the most active roles in both sets of murders.

Mr. Bugliosi said Mr. Manson would be brought here as soon as possible, likely within three or four days, from Inyo County, Calif., where he is being held on into their charges.

He said the district attorney's office would "resist" any defense attempt to sever the La Bianca and Tate cases "since a common thread runs through both."

He said his office would seek to try all suspects in a single trial.

Testimony last week during the trial of a man accused of murdering musician Gary Hinman, 24, last July indicated Mr. Manson had given the orders for the victim's execution. Miss Atkins was awaiting trial for the Hinman murder when she admitted her role and that of the others in the Tate crime to co-killers.

The district attorneys decided yesterday morning not to seek an indictment against Steve Grogan, 24, alias Garth or Gary Tufts, who had been implicated by Miss Atkins in the La Bianca killings.

Prosecutors concluded he had left the scene with Mr. Manson and the others before the murders and possibly had no knowledge of them. He now is in jail in Inyo County on the auto theft charges.

Mr. Bugliosi said he doubted if the suspects would be brought to trial "before next spring," his estimate being based on the assumption most would use legal delays available to them. Constitutionally, an accused person is entitled to be tried within 60 days of his arraignment.

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E. German Flees to West

LUEBBECK, West Germany, Dec. 9 (UPI)—A 19-year-old East German painter braved minefields, barbed wire and border patrols yesterday and swam the Wakenitz River into West Germany.

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Greece Threatens to Sue

ATHENS, Dec. 9 (NYT)—The Greek government threatened today to sue the members of Europe's 16-nation Human Rights Commission for "leaking" their secret report on conditions in Greece.

The report, issued after a two-year investigation, found that the Athens government allowed the use of torture on political prisoners as "an administrative practice." Excerpts of the report were printed in the London Sunday Times on Nov. 29.

The Athens regime, in a protest lodged with the secretary-general of the Council of Europe, said it regarded the report as "null and void" and "not legally binding on Greece."

"The Greek government does not exclude suing (the members of the commission and the secretary) before the civil courts," the note said.

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Paradise in the Sun

ESTORIL

Splendid beaches, delightful scenery, festivals and flowers, fine hotels, super seafood, gay casinos, roulette... a miraculous climate the year round!

Let us tell you about it... Junta de Turismo, Estoril, Portugal.



Greek Foreign Minister Panayotis Pipinellis in Paris.

Riled U.S. Queries Greece About Official's Alleged Slur

By Tom Lambert

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The State Department has asked the Greek military junta if Foreign Minister Panayotis Pipinellis jeered at the United States during a secret meeting with his country's European ambassadors last August.

Transcripts of Mr. Pipinellis' purported remarks—said to have been voiced at a closed-door meeting of Greek diplomats Aug. 26 in Bad Schinznach, Switzerland—are being circulated here and in Europe.

Some State Department officials are uncertain about the veracity and authenticity of the transcripts, but Sen. J. William Ful-

bright, D., Ark., who has secretly distributed to the members of his Foreign Relations Committee some excerpts from the purported Pipinellis address, said: "I have asserted that the speech is authentic."

Informal sources said the State Department's query about Mr. Pipinellis' alleged comments was addressed within the last two weeks to Greek Ambassador Basil G. Vixtasis. The sources said his attention to published reports of the remarks attributed to Mr. Pipinellis, thus inviting Mr. Vixtasis—in effect—to say if the reports were accurate or inaccurate.

On the Defensive

One official said Mr. Vixtasis was "defensive" about Mr. Pipinellis' purported remarks. The ambassador presumably cabled his government about the State Department's interest in what Mr. Pipinellis said.

But the Greek junta, it was learned, has not told the State Department what—if anything—Mr. Pipinellis did say.

[A spokesman at the Greek Embassy in Paris said today that it was his impression that Mr. Pipinellis had denied the report when it was first published.]

In a confidential letter Dec. 3 to members of his committee, Sen. Fulbright enclosed excerpts from Mr. Pipinellis' alleged remarks.

In the excerpts, the foreign minister is quoted as jumping the United States—without specifically naming it—among Greece's "so-called democratic allies."

"I am firmly convinced," Mr. Pipinellis is quoted as having said, "that these countries are only nominally democratic and that they are ruled by a regime of hypocritical and secret oligarchy, which is worse than any other oligarchy, since it is irresponsible."

Mr. Pipinellis further is quoted as having compared unfavorably the oligarchic character of Greece's "so-called democratic allies" with those of the Soviet Union and Hitler's Germany, saying the latter "at least bore its historic responsibilities."

"Calling Back the Legions"

In the Fulbright-distributed excerpts, Mr. Pipinellis also is quoted as voicing dissatisfaction over President Nixon's troop withdrawal from Vietnam and his defense-budget cuts, likening those moves to "calling back the legions to Rome."

"We all thought that, after the Republican victory, there would be greater stress on rearmament and strengthening trying to disarm the defense," Mr. Pipinellis is quoted as saying.

In his confidential letter to his committee colleagues, Sen. Fulbright said excerpts from Mr. Pipinellis' purported remarks "reveal some interesting attitudes which the Greek junta has toward the United States."

Some officials believe anti-junta Greeks are distributing the Pipinellis excerpts in Europe in the hope of further trying to discredit the junta's regime before the Council of Europe meeting Friday in Paris.

The 18-nation council's foreign ministers are to review its Human Rights Commission's inquiry into the validity of the junta's professed reasons for setting power in Athens and allegations of torture in Greece.

If the commission condemns the junta and the council endorses its actions Greece could be ousted from the council.

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Envoy to Greece Is Approved

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (UPI)—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee yesterday gave its long-delayed approval to sending a U.S. ambassador to Greece—but at the same time voted to restrict military aid to the NATO ally.

President Nixon had nominated career foreign service officer Henry Tasca as ambassador last summer. The committee had held up the nomination because of its disapproval of the Greek military regime, not because of any opposition to Mr. Tasca.

At the same time it approved his nomination yesterday, it voted an amendment, introduced by Sen. Claiborne Pell, D., R.I., to the proposed \$2 billion foreign aid bill.

The amendment, approved 7-5, forbids all future military aid to Greece unless specifically approved by Congress.

HARRY'S NEW YORK BAR

500 MADISON AVE. - OPEN 7-10 PM. JUST TELL THE TAXI DRIVER "HARRY'S NEW YORK BAR" OR "DOOR 200 NEWLARK" LYONS, (10 E. 42nd St., LYONS).

Nixon Warns Congress of Tax Bill Veto

Opposes Exemption, Benefits Increases

(Continued from Page 1)

Mansfield declared that the Senate has acted responsibly in amending the tax bill.

[The Montana senator bluntly told reporters: "The President has his responsibility. We have ours. He'll have to make his own choice. We're making ours on the floor."]

But his Republican opposite number, Sen. Hugh Scott, said the reform bill was "a mess" and would have to be revised drastically in a Senate-House conference.

The ranking GOP member of the Finance Committee, Sen. John H. Williams, suggested that the committee might be instructed by the Senate to eliminate from the bill the main items that could spark a presidential veto. He said he doubted that a veto could be overridden by Congress as the bill now stands.

Mr. Nixon did not hesitate to threaten to veto the reform bill, which he recommended but which the Senate has loaded with amendments sharply cutting federal income.

Earlier Warnings

Officials have warned that the bill as it now stands could turn the projected \$5.9 billion surplus for the 1970 fiscal year into a deficit.

If he approved the bill as the Senate has written it, Mr. Nixon said, he would be reducing taxes for some of the people but raising the cost of living for all.

"And that I will not do," he said. "The President called the record of this Congress on enacting appropriations bills the 'worst' in history and he said he might have to call Congress back into session between Christmas and New Year's to complete work on the money bills."

However, he said that since he made his original warning last week, the House, at least, has begun to work faster. If sufficient progress is made, he said, all may be able to enjoy a holiday after Christmas.

When asked his philosophy about taxes and the nation's ability to spend more on social services, he said taxes now account for 25 to 37 percent of the country's total income.

"High Enough"

"I believe that amount is high enough," he said, adding that when a nation takes a larger tax bite than that it loses its character as a private enterprise economy and becomes a state-controlled economy.

However, he said he believed that the nation "can afford what it needs to do in many fields, including the environment and others that I will be touching upon in the State of the Union message."

He added that he did not want "to see a substantial increase in the tax burden as a percentage of our gross national income."

When a reporter asked the President his policy since the Supreme Court ordered immediate school desegregation, he said he would carry out the law.

"I believe in carrying out the law even though I may have disagreed, as I did in this instance, with the decree that the Supreme Court eventually came down with," he said. "But we will carry out the law."

In threatening a veto of the tax bill, which encompasses the first major tax reforms in many years, Mr. Nixon was obviously doing all he could to persuade Congress to send him a bill he could accept.

There is little chance the Senate will reconsider the votes already taken, but it is also considering other measures objectionable to the administration.

The administration's chief hope, and it is a slim one, is that the House-Senate Conference Committee, which will have the final say on the bill, will remove some of the features the President finds objectionable.

Security Council Scores Portugal

UNITED NATIONS, Dec. 9 (UPI)—The Security Council today "strongly condemned" two alleged Portuguese armed attacks on Senegal, although Portugal did not admit responsibility for them and proposed a bilateral investigation.

The 15-nation council approved the condemnation by 13 votes to none, with two abstentions—Spain and the United States.

Algeria, Britain, China, Colombia, Finland, France, Hungary, Nepal, Pakistan, Paraguay, Senegal, the Soviet Union and Zambia voted for the draft.

Warsaw Flap Over GI on Toy

WARSAW, Dec. 9 (AP)—Trybuna Ludu, official newspaper of the Polish ruling Communist party, today criticized a state-owned toy shop in Warsaw for selling a model of a U.S. Army anti-aircraft vehicle.

The label on the box shows a smiling soldier with a downed plane in the background.

The newspaper said: "The management tried to explain that this was only a toy. But toys are not only to play with. They also educate. Our children know more and more about the successes of soldiers wearing the U. S. uniforms, especially from recent TV newscasts on battleships committed to the Vietnamese village of My Lai."



HOUSE WITNESS—Capt. Ernest L. Medina and an attorney leave the Armed Services Liaison Office, where the captain had been called to testify on My Lai.

Medina Fears His Career In Army Is in Jeopardy

By Peter Braestrup

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (UPI)—Medina, 33, Silver Star winner, has faced unofficial accusations of misconduct and a worldwide torrent of publicity against Company C, 1st Battalion, 20th Infantry, which he led for 16 months, including the March 16, 1968, operation against My Lai.

"When I left the company [for a key battalion staff job in April 1968] I felt we had a good combat record," Capt. Medina said in an interview. "All this is a shock."

The Army, after an eight-month investigation of My Lai, has preferred no charges against Capt. Medina.

But one of his former platoon leaders, 1st Lt. William L. Calley Jr., has been charged with murder, and Capt. Medina is a probable witness.

The captain is also a key figure in the Army's separate inquiry into a brief, fruitless investigation of My Lai by his superiors in March and April, 1968.

At this point, even as he rebuts his accusers, Capt. Medina has worries. His 13-year Army career, he feels, is in jeopardy. He was due to start an Army-financed college stint in January, and he is eligible this month for promotion to major. He and his German-born wife, Barbara, had contemplated a full 30-year Army career, followed by a retirement venture in small business.

"Now I don't know what is going to happen," he said. His lawyers fear that the Nixon administration, if not the Army hierarchy, may make him a scapegoat for My Lai.

By all accounts, Capt. Medina, a calm, chunky, energetic man, was respected as a top-notch troop leader by his Army superiors. Said Lt. Col. Edward O. Beers, who was Capt. Medina's much-decorated battalion commander for 18 months in Hawaii and Vietnam (except My Lai):

"As I said in writing his fitness report, I personally consider him the most outstanding officer I ever had under my command. He is a good Army man."

As a youth, Capt. Medina dreamed of becoming an officer in the Army Infantry. Born in Springfield, N.J., on Aug. 27, 1936, he was raised by his poor but respectable grandparents on the right side of the tracks in the farm town of Montrose, Colo., after his mother's death. A Roman Catholic of Mexican extraction, Capt. Medina served as an altar boy.

"One of the funerals we had was for an ex-serviceman," Capt. Medina recalled. "The bugle playing taps, the firing of the volley over the grave, the presentation of the flag to the deceased individual's wife—I don't know, it left something inside me that some day I'd like to serve my country."

Young Medina was outstanding neither as scholar nor athlete at Montrose County High School, but he worked hard at after-school jobs—the Safeway, the Busy Corner drugstore—and, taking his age, enlisted in the local National Guard unit at the age of 16. His taste for the Army was confirmed.

"About the only guidance I got from my grandparents was to be good, keep a good name, do a good job," he recalled.

Capt. Medina spent eight years in the Army Infantry as an enlisted man—Ft. Carson, Colo.; West Germany (where he met his wife, a refugee from the Communist East). During an early tour at Ft. Benning, he recalled, "I found a second lieutenant's bar on the rifle range. I picked it up and shined it up and kept it."

He won two good conduct medals, but put off several early suggestions that he apply for officer candidates' school ("I felt I was too young and inexperienced"), as well as pressure from one of his superiors to apply for West Point.

Finally in 1963, he went to OCS at Fort Benning, Ga., graduated with honors, and stayed on two years as an instructor. He wrote a school pamphlet on "Meteorological Effects on the 42-inch Mortar Shell."

He took over Company C in Hawaii—part of the 11th Brigade—on Dec. 19, 1966, and took it to Vietnam a year later. In late April 1968, he was routinely shifted to a key battalion operations staff job. In July (thanks partly to Col. Beers) he got another good assignment, helping run the Americal Division's tactical operations center at Chu Lai.

He came home to Ft. Benning and his wife and three children in December, 1968.

The Army's second top-level My Lai investigation began last spring when Capt. Medina was enrolled in a career officers' course. His marks suffered. Since shortly after his graduation Oct. 28, his status has been "frozen" by the Army.

N.Y. Library Bombed

NEW YORK, Dec. 9 (UPI)—Two miniature incendiary devices exploded shortly before midnight last night in the reading room of the main branch of the New York Public Library. A third device was dismantled by Bomb Squad detectives. No one was injured.

Pentagon Shows Pictures From Hue to Offset My Lai

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (WP)—The chairman of the House Committee on Internal Security held a public screening of Defense Department photos of the 1968 Hue massacre yesterday in an effort to put press coverage of the alleged U.S. atrocities at My Lai in what he called "proper perspective."

But a 30-minute slide presentation prepared by the Pentagon unexpectedly included only two pictures of victims of the Communist massacre. The remainder showed maps, diagrams of graveyards, numerical charts, Communist propaganda quotations against a pink background with a blood-red hammer and sickle superimposed, and photos of bound and disfigured bodies from elsewhere in Vietnam.

"Don't you have any more photos of atrocities in Hue?" committee chairman Richard E. Ichord, D.-Mo., asked Lt. Col. Arno L. Ponder, the Army briefing officer. "I'm quite surprised you have so few."

"I don't know of any more," Col. Ponder said. "You could ask the office of the assistant secretary of defense for public affairs."

Later, Jerry W. Friedheim, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Public Affairs, told reporters, "I've seen two or three. Maybe that's all we have available here."

Rep. Ichord told the audience of 75 in a hearing room prepared for 300 spectators that he is "deeply concerned" that the world press is giving "a distorted and definitely one-sided picture of the relative values placed on human life" by the two opposing sides in Vietnam.

The world press, he said, is giving wider coverage to My Lai, where he alleged acts of individuals in violation of official regulations, than to the "systematic" murder of civilians in Hue and elsewhere by the enemy.

According to charts presented by the Pentagon, at least 2,786 civilians were killed by Communist forces in Hue in early 1968, and 1,000 residents are still missing. In all, Col. Ponder said, 30,788 South Vietnamese civilians have been murdered by the enemy since 1957, many dismembered, brutally alive, shot while bound, brutally clubbed or disfigured.

Of My Lai, where 109 or more civilians were allegedly killed by U.S. troops in March, 1968, Rep. Ichord said: "The whole thing is nasty from beginning to end, from what happened to the despicable

attempts [of witnesses] photos and interviews."

Rep. Ichord said, "My press is severely challenged this whole matter in its perspective."

Protestors R Waldorf Hol

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—More than 150 anti-war demonstrators through police barricade Park Avenue today staged the Waldorf-Astoria about an hour before Nixon was scheduled to arrive for a football game award dinner.

Tactical police for the demonstration pushed them back: back a street, behind the diagonally across a hotel, were at least 10 shouting demonstrators.

The demonstrators "Anarchy, Anarchy," "Cong Victory." They red flags. Midtown traffic was snarled.

Viet Cong 17 Civil Police Ca

SAIGON, Dec. 9 (UPI)—Vietnamese military today reported a series of attacks that killed 17 police and police wounded 104—all with rifle wounds.

In addition, they said, six troops for the six days attacked on the Cambodian border. The defenders of Delta camp 114 miles the capital turned back and ground attack guerrillas while suffering losses themselves, mill men said.

Most of the civilians reported—two dead and—some in overnight back and in the village theater south.

In a related report, Vietnamese military spoke: unit of 50 guerrillas. National Police Train-De Lat Sunday, killing and wounding 25 bel-unsabed.

Both the police and South Vietnamese Academy are on the De Lat, a normally se in the hills 145 miles Saigon.

But If It H Been Seabe

WASHINGTON (UPI)—President Nixon's press conference that U.S. Marines have built over churches, pagodas for the people of

At the peak of troop commitment Vietnam, there's 72,000 Marines in 9 The White House the press confere verily transpore ures. He meant t the Marines built 2 and 117 temples; p churches in 1969.

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BRISBANE... 21.70
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COPENHAGEN... 1.28
DUBLIN... 1.28
HAMBURG... 1.28
LONDON... 1.28
LYONS... 1.28
MILAN... 1.28
MOSCOW... 1.28
PARIS... 1.28
ROME... 1.28
ST. LOUIS... 1.28
TOKYO... 1.28
WASHINGTON... 1.28
ZURICH... 1.28

GLs at My Lai Included Special Project Recruits

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (UPI)—The Army disclosed yesterday that 12 of the 100 members of C Company, the unit commanded by Capt. Ernest L. Medina, which included 1st Lt. William L. Calley's platoon—had entered the service through Project 100,000, a program for recruiting "lower mental category" persons.

La Calley has been charged with the murder of 109 civilians at My Lai in March, 1968.

The program, begun in 1966 by Defense Secretary Robert McNamara, uses remedial training to bring individuals who would previously have been rejected on mental grounds to an acceptable military performance level. Most are given infantry or non-technical assignments.

In testimony before a House committee this year, Army officials reported that Project 100,000 enlisted were involved in nearly three times as many court-martial and nonjudicial punishments as other enlisted men, though generally their performances were good and the program was considered a "fairly good success."

Army spokesmen would not say yesterday how many of the 24 soldiers and former soldiers under investigation but charged in the My Lai incident had entered under Project 100,000.

Train Crash Kills Seven

MAHABASHI, Japan, Dec. 9 (UPI)—A commuter train packed with students and workers slammed into a huge crane truck at a crossing about 50 miles north of Tokyo early today, killing seven persons and injuring 101.

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gon Shows Hue to Office

on Says U.S. Is Bombing Chi Minh Trail in Laos

By A. D. Horne

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (UPI)—President Nixon said today that the United States is bombing the Chi Minh Trail in Laos. He said the bombing is part of a "new strategy" to cut off the flow of supplies to North Vietnam.

on Lauds New Stand Reporting

By Don Irwin

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N.Y. Dockers Protest Sweden's War Stand

NEW YORK, Dec. 9 (Reuters)—Dockers protesting against Sweden's stand on North Vietnam stopped work today.

Displaying Command of TV

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (UPI)—President Nixon said today that the United States is bombing the Chi Minh Trail in Laos.

Nixon Crisp and Forthright At His 8th Press Conference

By Laurence Stern

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (UPI)—President Nixon said today that the United States is bombing the Chi Minh Trail in Laos.

Public Interest

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Drawing the Line

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He Was Only Obeying Orders, But the Army Charges Desertion

PORT DEVERNS, Mass., Dec. 9 (AP)—Pvt. Ricardo S. Caraca, 23, who spent 21 months at home "awaiting further orders," has been charged by the U.S. Army with desertion.



JUST ONE OF THE BOYS—Haroldson Lafayette Hunt (center), usually known as H.L. Hunt and one of the richest men in the world, often likes to reach down and feel those grass roots when he isn't buying or selling a zillion dollars' worth of petroleum. Here, Old H.L. plays checkers with storekeeper Jake Wells on the porch of his Renner, Texas, home. The oilman owns up to being a pretty fair player.

House, Voting \$69.9 Billion For Defense, Bars New Cuts

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (UPI)—The House voted 330 to 33 last night to appropriate \$69.9 billion to the Defense Department for fiscal 1970 after rejecting several attempts to outdo a committee cut of \$5.3 billion.

The House Defense Appropriations subcommittee, in the biggest slash since the end of the Korean war, had reduced President Nixon's military budget by that much before sending the bill to the floor.

Subcommittee Chairman George H. Mahon, D. Texas, said after the final vote was tallied last night that he had worried more about attempts to restore some of the cuts than efforts to impose additional ones.

Noting that not one representative had moved to restore any of the subcommittee cuts at the very time the Pentagon is imploring, in a 48-page memorandum, the Senate to restore many of them, Rep. Mahon said there was "a recognition of the national mood" in the House.

He said his subcommittee had worked closely with the Pentagon in making good on his pledge early this year to reduce defense appropriations by about \$5 billion.

"But we weren't able to reach an accommodation" on all items, he added.

Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird, in response to congressional pressure as well as the administration's own concern about inflation,

Senate Defeats Rider to End Labor Kitty

By Frank C. Porter

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (UPI)—The Senate defeated yesterday, 59 to 27, a tax reform amendment that would have barred labor unions from using their members' dues for political purposes on pain of losing their tax exemption.

The provision would have applied to other tax-exempt organizations as well—groups such as the League of Women Voters and the Chamber of Commerce.

But Sen. Walter F. Mondale, D. Minn., who led the floor fight against the measure, argued that its main target was organized labor.

"This is an unfair, one-sided, anti-labor amendment," he charged.

Sen. Paul Fannin, R. Ark., who introduced the amendment, argued heatedly that it contained no anti-union bias.

"It is not the purpose of the amendment . . . to penalize one group at the expense of another," Sen. Fannin said.

"The purpose plainly and simply is to strike a better balance than we have had heretofore in these matters."

Sen. Mondale said the proposal would deny unions the right of free speech under the First Amendment.

Sen. Fannin said it would do no such thing.

Present law prohibits both unions and corporations from making direct contributions to political candidates.

Sen. Fannin said that in the case of unions the law is honored only in the breach. Most of the AFL-CIO's political activity is carried on by a separate organization, the Committee for Political Education.

Although it presumably is supported by voluntary contributions, Sen. Fannin noted that the AFL-CIO assessed its members five cents a member to "amass an additional election campaign fund of \$850,000."

He argued that it is unfair for unions to spend dues, which many are forced to pay to keep their jobs under union shop contracts, for causes that run counter to some members' views.

Sen. Mondale claimed that while the amendment pretended to be even-handed, actually it would work to the advantage of business, which traditionally furnishes political support through the contributions of wealthy executives.

The House Rules Committee went along with the request of the bill's handlers and sent it to the House under procedures permitting no amendments. A vote is expected Friday.

The Senate, meanwhile, has written a broader Social Security expansion into the tax reform bill, including a raise in the minimum payment from \$55 a month to \$100, it would cost about \$6.5 billion a year, compared with \$4.5 billion for the House version.

The procedures set by the Rules Committee bar any effort to make the House bill conform to the Senate's. And Reps. Wilbur D. Mills, D. Ark., and John W. Byrnes, R. Wis., indicated to the committee they would resist accepting the Senate version instead as part of the tax bill. Rep. Mills, as chairman, and Rep. Byrnes, as senior Republican member, will be the principal House conferees when the time comes to hammer out an agreed draft of the tax measure.

Mayor of West Berlin Meets With Pompidou
PARIS, Dec. 9 (AP)—West Berlin Mayor Klaus Schiess today met President Georges Pompidou for 40 minutes and later said there had been "a perfect agreement on the Berlin problem."

When a reporter asked him for his views of the Bonn government's moves for talks with Russia, Mayor Schiess replied: "It is the policy of my government. It is evident that any negotiations can only ease tensions."

First Dissent By Burger in Court Ruling

State Laws Cited In Obscenity Case

By Fred P. Graham

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (UPI)—Chief Justice Warren E. Burger said yesterday that he believes that the First Amendment grants the states broad discretion to suppress obscene matter.

In his first dissent since joining the high court, the chief justice took a conservative position on an issue that is expected to continue to be a controversial question in the coming years.

The court yesterday overruled the conviction of a Waterbury, N.Y., shopkeeper, Louis Carlos, who had been found guilty of selling obscene matter in the form of two "girlie" magazines, Candid and Hefly.

Mr. Carlos had been given a ten-day suspended sentence and a \$150 fine. The New York Court of Appeals had let the conviction stand.

His attorney appealed to the Supreme Court, charging that the New York courts were ignoring a 1967 Supreme Court ruling that held similar "girlie" magazines not obscene.

The Supreme Court reversed the conviction without a hearing in an unsigned opinion, citing its 1967 ruling, but Chief Justice Burger, in a brief dissent, said that he agrees with the views of Justice John M. Harlan as to states' obscenity laws.

Harlan Opinions Cited

The dissent yesterday, which was joined by Mr. Harlan, cited two opinions by Mr. Harlan, in which he stated an obscenity doctrine that treats federal and state laws differently. Mr. Harlan would uphold federal laws that suppress "hard core" obscenity, but he would hold that the First Amendment does not bar states from curtailing obscenity, unless local officials' definition of obscenity is "wholly out of step with current American standards."

In another ruling, the Supreme Court yesterday upheld the federal narcotics laws that make it a crime for peddlers of marijuana and heroin to fail to use official order forms when they sell narcotics.

In a 6-2 decision, the court rejected an argument that the laws require unregistered narcotics peddlers to incriminate themselves by obtaining the forms from the government and recording sales data on them.

Last year, the court held that the paperwork requirements do violate the self-incrimination safeguards of marijuana purchasers and importers. Thus yesterday's decision means that the federal narcotics laws can be enforced against narcotics pushers, while purchasers would usually have a valid defense against prosecution.

Straw in the Wind
Of the appeals by five criminal defendants that were decided yesterday, four resulted in clear-cut victories for the prosecution and the fifth granted the convicted person only a small portion of the relief he had requested.

Kopechne Autopsy Decision Due Today
WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Dec. 9 (UPI)—Judge Bernard C. Brominski said today he will announce tomorrow whether to allow an exhumation and autopsy of Mary Jo Kopechne, who was killed in an auto driven by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy last July 18.

Bandit Shouldn't Be Hard to Find Unless He's Changed His Outfit

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 9 (UPI)—On the face of it, the brave bandit shouldn't be hard to track down.

He walked into the liquor store managed by Arthur Lazore and picked up two cans of condensed milk, then started to walk out. Mr. Lazore said he challenged the man to pay, whereupon the bandit whipped out a sword from his walkingstick and snapped, "Either I take these items or I'll run you through."

Mr. Lazore provided police with a description. The man wore a white cowboy hat, Ben Franklin spectacles, a blue and white striped coat, Uncle Sam trousers of red, white and blue and carried the sword stick. And he was fairly brave.

Mr. Lazore grabbed a pistol and fired a shot into the ceiling. The bandit popped his head back in the door, grinned and said: "Bah! You missed me."

Mrs. Mitchell Socks It to 'Em Lobbying for Nixon by Phone

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (UPI)—Mrs. John N. Mitchell, wife of the attorney general, has been doing some enthusiastic lobbying for the administration in telephone calls to senators' wives.

One recipient of a call from Martha Mitchell was Mrs. Elizabeth Fulbright, wife of the Arkansas Democratic Senator, J. William Fulbright.

According to yesterday's Washington Star, Mrs. Mitchell called Mrs. Fulbright just before the Senate vote on the nomination of Judge Clement F. Haynsworth Jr. to the Supreme Court.

"I have never, in all my life in Washington, had a cabinet wife or any other wife call me and lobby me for my husband," the Star quoted Mrs. Fulbright as saying. Mrs. Fulbright confirmed the Star story.

Mrs. Fulbright said Mrs. Mitchell threatened to go on nationwide television to try and block the nomination.

Mansfield, Scott Support Mathias On Tonkin Repeal
WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (UPI)—Senate majority leader Mike Mansfield, of Montana, and minority leader Hugh Scott, of Pennsylvania, yesterday supported a proposal by Sen. Charles McC. Mathias Jr. that the 1963 Gulf of Tonkin Resolution be repealed.

President Lyndon B. Johnson used the resolution as evidence of congressional support for large U.S. military involvement in Vietnam.

Sen. Mansfield said the study of the resolution "would be a most worthy endeavor" and seconded Sen. Mathias's remarks by saying it had come to be interpreted as a "blank check."

Sen. Scott, the administration's spokesman in the Senate, said that while he gives a "broad support" to President Nixon's peace efforts in Vietnam, he thinks Sen. Mathias's resolution "a very wise approach."

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NINA RICCI

Stephen S. Rosen

Israeli Jets Again Attack Villages, Roads in Jordan, Egypt

IV, Dec. 9 (Reuters).—Israeli jets struck at military targets in Jordan and along the Egyptian border today.

The Israeli planes met strong anti-aircraft fire but all were reported to have returned safely from the raids.

The air force went into action following a rocket attack from Jordan on two Israeli settlements near Lake Tiberias this morning. The sources said one villager was slightly injured.

In Amman, a Jordanian military spokesman said Israeli warplanes carried out three separate attacks today killing one soldier and injuring four civilians, United Press International reported. The Israeli planes were repelled by Jordanian ground fire, the spokesman said.

[Tonight, Israeli forces, on Golan Heights, shelled the Jordanian village of Deir Abo-Saeed with heavy artillery, the Jordanian spokesman added.]

The raid on Egyptian targets along the central sector of the Suez Canal lasted only a few minutes, the military spokesman said.

He said the planes returned safely and an Egyptian claim to have shot down an Israeli Phantom fighter-bomber during the raid was dismissed as a "complete fantasy."

In Cairo, a military communiqué announced that Egyptian MIG-21 fighters today shot down an Israeli Phantom jet at Ein Sukhna, near Suez, Associated Press reported.

[The communiqué said eight Israeli Phantom jets clashed with an equal number of Egyptian MIGs. The Israeli plane fell in flames at Ras Messala, in the southern sector of the canal, the communiqué claimed.]

The communiqué described the clash as a "big" dogfight. It said all Egyptian planes returned safely to their bases, adding that the Israeli raid over Egyptian positions caused no damage or casualties.

An Israeli officer was killed and a soldier wounded when the vehicle in which they were traveling was destroyed by explosives in the Golan Heights early today, an Israeli Army spokesman announced in Tel Aviv.

Delegates Meet in Moscow Mid-East Talks

IV, Dec. 9 (Reuters).—A delegation from Egypt met today for talks with Soviet leaders in Moscow prior to the Arab summit in Rabat later this week.

Delegates are Anwar Sadat, member of the ruling Arab League, and the Egyptian Minister of Defense, Abdel Moneim El-Maghrabi, and the Egyptian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Abdel Moneim El-Maghrabi.

The Egyptian delegation is also accompanied by a Soviet official, representing both the Soviet Union and the Arab League, came to the aid of the Soviet Communist Party Committee and the Arab League.

The meeting was held in the presence of Soviet leaders including First Deputy Premier Alexei Kosygin, Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

Checks Charge Israel Uses Mighty Mouse?

IV, Dec. 9 (NYT).—Government officials said yesterday they were investigating charges that Israel was using "Mighty Mouse" missiles in violation of international law.

"Mighty Mouse" is a small, two-and-a-half-foot-long, four-inch-diameter, carried as standard equipment on U.S. Navy, Air Force and Marine aircraft, including the Phantom.

The missiles were used by American forces long ago as the Korean War.

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C Farm Ministers Divided Wine Trade Regulations

IV, Dec. 9 (AP).—The European Economic Community's farm ministers were divided today in an intensive, but failed to agree even they were talking about easing of the wine trade regulations.

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Innocent Arson, Rioting At Dix Case

IV, Dec. 9 (AP).—A jury today found a man innocent of charges of arson and rioting at the Dix case.

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Heavy Snow, Cold Worsen In Europe

Towns Are Isolated; Spread of Flu Feared

VIENNA, Dec. 9 (AP).—Following persistent snowfalls, which sharply cut road and rail traffic in Vienna and the eastern provinces over the weekend, new blizzards today plunged Austria into the most serious communication crisis in years. Four persons were reported dead.

Eight-foot-high drifts in Vienna brought traffic to a virtual standstill this evening, despite day-long efforts to keep the streets clear.

The authorities appealed to drivers to leave their cars at home, but had to cope with hundreds of abandoned vehicles which trapped the snow plows, even in the main streets.

In Yugoslavia six-foot drifts stalled road transport, communication links were severed and a flu epidemic threatened the country.

Thousands of citizens, mostly in cities, succumbed to Asian flu germs, and a delayed inoculation campaign was under way as schools were closed and public gatherings banned in some cities.

The Banja Luka area suffered, with many people of the earthquake-devastated city without proper shelter, trying to get warm in car trailers designed for summer camping.

Most local roads in Austria's easternmost province were reported impassable, and the district prefecture at Bruck an der Leitha prepared for persons seriously ill to be brought to hospitals on horse-drawn sleighs.

[The appearance of Soviet soldiers on the frontier between Hungary and Austria today did not prevent a sudden East-West crisis. The Russians were brought within sight of Austrian border sentries by the snow. The New York Times reported.]

[Soviet and Hungarian troops were digging out trucks and autos, but failed in their efforts to keep the international Vienna-Budapest highway open. The important artery, like many other road and rail connections in central and eastern Europe, remained blocked for many miles by snowdrifts up to six feet high.]

[The Austrian Army sent light tanks to transport food and drugs to the snowbound eastern regions. An official report from Budapest tonight said that virtually all road and rail traffic near the frontiers with Austria and Yugoslavia had come to a standstill and that many villages were cut off from the outside world. The New York Times said.]

Many locations in Burgenland and Lower Austria were reported isolated as roads in the area were not negotiable. Traffic in suburban Vienna was again hampered by snowdrifts of up to six feet, and unheated roads left buses and streetcars stranded in many places.

The summer tourists who flock to sunny Italy would not know the country these days.

Temperatures have plunged to 15 in Turin and 17 in Bologna, both well below the Stockholm overnight low of 23.

In Milan, where the usual winter fog forced the closing of Linate airport, the temperature fell to 24, making it as cold as Moscow.

Poland Digs Out Emergency Squads Used

WARSAW, Dec. 9 (Reuters).—Emergency squads used flame throwers and gas burners to unfreeze train and tramway switches, and clear snow from food points, said a spokesman today as Poland struggled to recover from its heaviest December snowfall for many years.

Thousands of rail and highway workers, reinforced by troops, worked in shifts to move snow lying nearly two feet deep, and used air compressors to blast paths through five-foot drifts.

Soldiers said 16 people died and 42 were injured in 37 serious road accidents, mainly due to snowy conditions, over last weekend.

U.S., Soviet Envoys Resume SALT Sessions Today

HELSINKI, Dec. 9 (NYT).—The U.S. and Soviet delegations to preliminary talks here on strategic arms limitation will meet tomorrow for the first time since Friday.

Advisers to the two delegations met this morning and decided they had sufficient information to recommend another meeting between the principal delegates, Gerard C. Smith of the United States and Vladimir S. Semenov of the Soviet Union.

Messrs. Smith and Semenov were scheduled to meet yesterday but the meeting was canceled at the request of the United States. A reliable source insisted that no breakdown in the talks was threatened.

The source predicted that the talks, which are to determine the agenda for substantive bilateral negotiations on limiting strategic arms, will end by Dec. 18.

Bargaining Snags Dim Met Hopes

NEW YORK, Dec. 9 (AP).—The future of the Metropolitan Opera remained unpredictable today as new bargaining snags were encountered in efforts to wrap up contract "agreements in principle" with performers and stagehands.

The management still hoped to see a star tomorrow of rehearsal that were to have begun Aug. 4 and perhaps a Dec. 28 opening of the 1969-70 season originally set for Sept. 15.



BOUND NOWHERE—Line 331 of Vienna's trams was snowbound, like most of the city's traffic, after fresh snowfalls laid a heavy coat of white on Austria.

Danes Are Least Melancholy One in Four Down With Flu In Many Parts of Europe

ROME, Dec. 9 (AP).—Call it gripe, virus or flu. Whatever the name, it's sweeping Europe, hitting hardest in Italy and France.

The odds are that many millions more on the Continent, be they politician, tradesman or professional, will come down with the headaches, fever and raspy throat that have already affected more than 30 million.

The confusion of names and symptoms makes statistics-gathering almost impossible, but the best guesses put the number of persons suffering at nearly 15 million in Italy, or about one person in four—the same ratio as in France.

Two deaths from the virus were reported in Copenhagen.

The Toulouse and Nantes areas are hardest hit in France. In Italy, the situation is general. In Norway, the worst hit area centers around Trondheim, in the Arctic.

Some areas seem to be passed by, perhaps saved by their slightly more isolated position. British Ministry of Health officials report there is no concern yet. And the Danes report less flu than usual, attributing the fact to an unusually healthy summer.

The Italians call it "space fever," perhaps because the first signs were noted during the Apollo-12 flight in early November.

Public services in various Italian cities, especially Rome and Bologna, have been curbed. On the small island of Ventotene, off Naples, two-thirds of the 1,000 inhabitants have come down with it, most of them fishermen. In almost all

A Million Britons Demand Restoration of Death Penalty

LONDON, Dec. 9 (AP).—Supporters of the death penalty today announced a massive petition calling for hanging to be restored in Britain, just eight days before Parliament debates whether to banish the hangman forever.

Conservative lawmaker Duncan Sandys will present the document, bearing more than a million signatures, to the House of Commons on Monday.

Mr. Sandys, a former minister, is an active campaigner for the death penalty for certain categories of murder. Capital punishment was suspended in 1965 for a trial period of five years. The suspension must be reviewed before next summer.

The government proposal to abolish legal execution of murderers is due to be debated in the House of Commons and the House of Lords on Dec. 17.

The petition comes after recent opinion polls indicating that up to 85 percent of the population want the death penalty restored for some forms of murder—notably the killing of policemen.

Home Secretary James Callaghan, a convinced abolitionist, warned that a return to hanging after the 1957 law would eventually repel the public.

Mr. Callaghan told newsmen after a two-hour cabinet meeting, "The public would find a return to the 1957 act so repugnant that within 12 months there would be a great demand to change it."

The 1957 law carried the death penalty for six categories of murder, including the killing of policemen, prison wardens and killing by shooting or explosives. Many legal experts regarded that law as unsatisfactory.

Anthony Barber, chairman of the opposition Conservative party, which is generally identified as favoring capital punishment, accused Mr. Callaghan of "arrogant abuse" of his powers as home secretary by having the debate next week.

"There can only be one reason why the government is forcing an early decision next week rather than waiting for the 1969 figures as everybody expected and that is because they fear a decision next year might harm their chances at the next general election," he said.

Ole Singstad Is Dead at 87; U.S.'s 'Master Tunnel Builder'

By Albin Krebs

NEW YORK, Dec. 9 (NYT).—Ole Singstad, 87, the engineer who was regarded as "the master tunnel builder," died yesterday at Doctors Hospital.

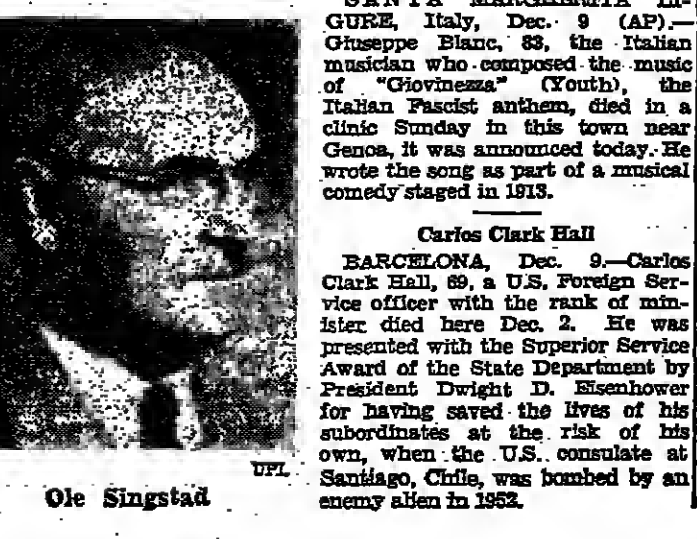
In 1919, when New York and New Jersey commissioned Clifford C. Holland to build the first automobile tunnel, Mr. Singstad quickly concluded that the problem of ventilation could be solved by a tunnel that would be safe for motor traffic was an impossibility. He went to Mr. Singstad with this problem.

After more than 2,000 tests, including studies on just how much carbon monoxide fumes human beings could tolerate in a given period of time, Mr. Singstad developed plans for a circular tunnel that would enclose three tiers.

The middle tier was the roadway. Beneath it was a hollow space into which air could be constantly pumped and released into the roadway at intervals through ducts. The top tier was another hollow space, with ducts through which rising gases could be sucked. The system was deemed workable, and construction of the tunnel was begun in 1920.

Mr. Singstad was born in Lensvik, Norway. He went to the Polytechnic Institute of Trondheim, from which he received a degree in civil engineering in 1906, the same year he emigrated to the United States.

Starting out in Norfolk, Va., as a designer of railroad structures, Mr. Singstad came to New York in 1909 to collaborate on the design of the Hudson tubes, which gave New Jersey its first underwater link with Manhattan. From 1910 to 1917 he was in charge of design for sub-



Ole Singstad

Teachers Out, Schools Shut Through Italy

Settlement Reached At State Auto Plants

ROME, Dec. 9 (UPI).—Teachers staging a nationwide 48-hour strike closed or curtailed the activities of most elementary and secondary schools today.

The teachers threatened to strike for 72 hours next week unless the state meets their demands for higher pay, shorter hours and a reform of their promotion system.

Some schools remained open, or held limited classes, because several small teachers' unions refused to join the strike.

One bright spot on the scene came early today with an announcement of a settlement for 157,000 workers in state-run metal and automobile plants, which could pave the way to an agreement with 1.3 million metal workers in the private sector.

The metal workers received a 65 cent (10 cent) an hour pay raise and a reduction of the work week to 40 hours by end of 1972 and other benefits.

Hospital anesthetists threatened today to close operating rooms throughout Italy for all but emergency cases next week unless their demands for higher pay and better working conditions are met.

The anesthetists, who struck for one day in major hospitals last week, are staging scattered stoppages in various cities.

Doctors in several psychiatric hospitals also staged stoppages today after ensuring emergency services.

The hospital situation was worsened by the refusal of ambulance drivers in the Italian Red Cross to carry patients suffering from infectious or mental illnesses on alleged grounds of danger.

Government employees, meanwhile, announced a 24-hour strike for next Monday.

Negro Appointed To Georgia Board

ATLANTA, Dec. 9 (UPI).—Gov. Lester Maddox today appointed a Negro to a major state board for the first time in Georgia history.

Gov. Maddox named Graham Jackson, a professional musician from Atlanta, to the state board of corrections, noting that 60 percent of Georgia's inmates are Negroes.

He said that Mr. Jackson is known as a "person concerned about his fellow man."

Mr. Jackson, 66, often played the accordion for the late President Roosevelt during the President's trips to Georgia.

Two More Detectives Sue Times of London

LONDON, Dec. 9 (UPI).—Two Scotland Yard detectives today filed libel suits against the Times of London for articles alleging that they accepted bribes from criminals.

The suits were filed in the High Court by Detective Inspector Bernard Robson and Detective Sgt. Gordon Harris, alleged in a Times article published Nov. 29 to be two of three detectives who took bribes. The third named, Detective Sgt. John Symonds, filed a libel suit against the Times last week.

Modernistic Redevelopment Proposed for Whitehall Area

LONDON, Dec. 9 (NYT).—The government today unveiled its Whitehall redevelopment plans, including a modernistic, open-plan office building and a traffic tunnel along the Thames in front of the Houses of Parliament.

The proposals, which would transform the political heart of London, immediately stirred controversy.

The Greater London Council expressed doubts that the traffic scheme, including the tunnel and the closure of key streets between the Houses of Parliament and Westminster Abbey (to be redeveloped as an attractive pedestrian precinct), offered any "environmental advantages." The council also said it had no money for such projects.

Public protests have already been registered against demolishing the Victorian buildings known as New Scotland Yard and the Georgian offices known as Richmond Terrace to make way for a new government building.

"I don't rule out the possibility of a public inquiry," John Silkin, Minister of Public Buildings and Works, said wearily as he faced a barrage of questions at a press conference announcing the proposals.

The government is planning two buildings to replace the motley offices of the Public Buildings and Works, situated across Bridge Street from Big Ben and the Houses of Parliament. The large site, which is being acquired for about \$33 million, is bounded by Parliament Street, Richmond Terrace, Victoria Embankment and Bridge Street.

Mr. Silkin announced details of the six-story, \$36 million Home Office Building to be erected by 1976 on the northern half of the site, opposite the Ministry of Defense to the north. The southern half of the site, opposite Parliament, is to contain a \$24 million parliamentary office building.

The building plans appear far more assured than the traffic proposals.

The council is eager to maintain the view from across the Thames in which the Houses of Parliament have a sheer rise from the river. The council also wants to preserve the Norman Shaw buildings designed in a Scottish baronial style and occupied until 1966 by the London Metropolitan Police, popularly known as Scotland Yard.

Wilson Wins A 2d Foreign Policy Vote

LONDON, Dec. 9 (AP).—The foreign policy of Britain's Labor government won strong backing in the House of Commons tonight despite leftist attacks on support for U.S. action in Vietnam and opposition demands for greater efforts to solve the Nigerian civil war.

George Thomson, a high Foreign Office official, wound up the two-day debate with a surprise announcement that assurances of safe conduct for international Red Cross relief flights to UH airport in Biafra have been received from the Lagos government.

He said the assurances had arrived in London during the course of the debate and provide that daylight relief flights will be able to fly to UH without hindrance by federal forces.

"This is an important announcement," Mr. Thomson said. "This new assurance by the federal government will enable Col. [Odumegwu] Ojukwu [the Biafran leader] immediately to agree to the daylight relief flights."

The 254-to-94 vote against an opposition motion wound up the foreign-affairs debate in the House.

No Black Powell For British Baby?

RUGBY, England, Dec. 9 (UPI).—A black baby has been christened Enoch Powell after the British politician campaigning for an end to colored immigration, the child's father said today.

Paint sprayer Glen Powell, a Jamaican, said he has had his nine-month-old son christened Enoch because, "Enoch himself has talked a lot about colored people, so for a laugh I decided to name my boy after him."

"His name will be a constant reminder that he must show tolerance toward people whose skins are of a different color to his own," the father said.

"After all, what's wrong with having a colored Enoch Powell—it's a nice name."

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Further information from: Leipziger Messeamt, Dept. H, DDR, Leipzig, Markt 11-15, telex: 51 2224. Information and Fair Card also obtainable from Leipzig Fair Agencies in: PARIS: 924.98.40; LONDON, tel. 01-493-3171; BRUSSELS, tel. 73.05.92AN, tel. 598406; VIENNA, tel. 63 22 05; and FRANKFURT

Music in London
Mancini
al No-Man's
By Henry P...

BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

FINANCE

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
PARIS, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1969

**at for Speculators
Gold Returns to \$35**

from Page 1)
The two-tier gold market then came into being.
The free market price rose as high as \$44 an ounce last March in Zurich, and \$43.83 in London. But the price has since dropped steadily, at an accelerated pace since mid-October, by more than \$8 an ounce.
The price decline reflects generally the improvement in international monetary relations and the apparent belief that gold has a limited speculative future, at least in the near term. However, gold is likely to maintain its appeal as a traditional hoarder's asset in the Middle East, in Asia and in other areas.
More specific factors behind the decline are the high interest rates, which make gold holding particularly expensive in terms of lost dollar investments, and the authorization of special drawing rights, or "paper gold," to supplement world reserves.
The ability of South Africa to withhold the Western world's largest supply of gold has been weakened by reduced capital inflows for gold mining shares, and it appears increasingly likely that South Africa will have to sell its ample supplies of bullion for needed foreign exchange, with a downward effect on prices.
The United States insistence that all newly mined gold be channeled into the free market and Washington's refusal to permit South African sales to the International Monetary Fund or to central banks have further compromised gold's position and enhanced the dollar.

**Italian
act Said
Signed**

9 (AP)—The Soviet Union's state-owned Intercontinental (ENI) contract for the sale of gas in exchange for large-diameter pipe was signed yesterday, the ENI officials said. The deal, which was the subject of negotiations for some time, was signed in Rome last week. It reportedly includes an extension of the contract to 1975. The deal was signed by ENI officials and Soviet officials. The deal is expected to be a major step in the development of gas pipelines between the Soviet Union and Western Europe.

**Last Big Hurdle
Cleared at IATA
Air Fare Parley**

CARACAS, Venezuela, Dec. 9 (AP)—A conference to end an Atlantic air fare war entered its final hours this afternoon with a spokesman saying the last major hurdle had been overcome for a successful conclusion of the three-week meeting.
In advance of the formal end of the conference, an International Air Transport Association spokesman released one key fare of a proposed package agreement.
He said an individual round trip off-season excursion ticket between New York and Rome would cost \$300 on a new 20-to-45-day schedule.
Allitalia, the Italian airline, started the present price-slashing war on North Atlantic fares earlier this year when it instituted a \$290 fare between New York and Rome for individual tourists traveling off-season and staying more than 22 days.
The \$300 fare was seen as a key one in an agreement reached after marathon sessions that started Nov. 18.
The IATA spokesman also confirmed that delegates had decided on a \$250 fare between New York and London on an individual, off-season, 20-to-45-day basis.
Conference sources said delegates had also decided to expand the old 14-to-21-day excursion schedule to 14 to 28 days.

**Reactor Plan
To Be Studied
By Europeans**

**Seven Firms Announce
Association Formed**

BRUSSELS, Dec. 9 (Reuters).—Seven European companies announced here today the establishment of a new association to study gas-cooled breeder reactors.
The companies are from Sweden, Belgium, West Germany, Switzerland, Holland and Britain.
They said in a joint statement that the immediate objective of the association was to study the gas-cooled breeder reactor concept. They would estimate its technical and economic prospects in line with recommendations already made by the European Industrial Organization for Nuclear Research and Development and the European Nuclear Energy Agency.
A spokesman for one of the companies, Belgonucleaire, said studies into this type of reactor had shown it to have good prospects.
Gas-cooled breeder reactors have the potential to breed 50 percent more fissionable fuel than is consumed in its operations and is said to offer other important operation and maintenance advantages over existing systems.
Two-Year Plan
The companies, whose association will be based in Brussels, will finance the work for an initial two years.
Discussions on membership were also taking place with certain national research centers and utilities, they said.
The companies are Asea-Atom (Sweden), Belgonucleaire (Belgium), Brown Boveri Krupp Reaktorbau (Germany), Brown Boveri-Sulzer Turbomachines (Switzerland), Gintehofnungshutte Sterkade (Germany), Neutroton (Holland) and the Nuclear Power Group (Britain).
C.A. Renne, former chief executive of the Dragon high temperature reactor project, will be project manager for the initial phase.

**Gamble-Skogmo
Net Unchanged**

NEW YORK, Dec. 9 (Reuters).—Gamble-Skogmo reported today that earnings remained static in the third quarter ended Oct. 25, while the firm's sales growth was not back.
Profits in the quarter came to \$3.7 million, or 51 cents a share, unchanged from the year-ago figure save that per-share earnings were 56 cents on fewer shares outstanding.
Sales in the quarter rose 6.4 percent to \$116.6 million from the year-ago \$297.5 million. For the first nine months of the fiscal year, sales showed an 8.3 percent gain to \$969.2 million from \$818.3 million.
Earnings in the nine months leaped up to \$6.48 million, or \$1.10 a share, from the year-earlier \$6.48 million, \$1.17 a share.
Interstate Dept. Stores
Nine Months 1969 1968
Revenue (millions) 427.0 390.1
Profits (millions) 2.55 4.2
Per Share .051 .087

Fed Is Divided on Monetary Policy

**Minority Holds
It Is Too Tight**

By Hobart Rowen
WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (WP).—A basic policy split among the 12 men who manage the nation's monetary policy has emerged, and is likely to grow deeper in the next several months.
The 12 include the seven governors of the Federal Reserve Board and five regional Federal Reserve Bank presidents, who on a rotating basis represent all 12 presidents. This group forms the Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC), that meets in Washington about every three weeks.
A minority of the FOMC feel that existing monetary policy is excessively tight, and could even lead to a financial crisis—although they think odds are against that.
But even more significantly, there is a growing belief that in deciding whether money policy should be tightened or loosened, the FOMC should pay more attention to the big monetary aggregates (money supply, demand deposits, total reserves, and bank credit), and less to the traditional Federal Reserve concern with short-term interest rates and money market conditions.
Bow to Friedman
It is a bow in the direction of Milton Friedman, but short of his single-minded focus on the sole importance of the money supply to the exclusion of other considerations.
The argument surfaced anew yesterday with publication by the Fed of FOMC minutes for Sept. 9, which showed governors Sherman J. Maisel and George Mitchell of the second month in a row dissenting from the current highly restrictive money policy.
These minutes are published with a 90-day lag. It was learned, however, that there has been no change in Fed policy—or in the majority and minority views—in the most recent sessions.
Many economists, in and out of government, and many business analysts have suggested lately that an overly-tight monetary policy as being pursued by the Fed will lead to a recession in 1970.
Except for governors J. Dewey Danne and J.W. Robertson, who were absent, all of the others voted in September to continue—but not



George Mitchell

gates were taken into consideration. Mr. Maisel today elaborated by citing figures showing sharp contractions in the growth of the aggregate measures. For example, the most inclusive definition of money supply is showing a contraction (3.1 percent) for the second half of 1969.
Taking the monetary aggregates as a group, Mr. Maisel pointed out (along with the fact that long-term interest rates have been rising), these figures show that monetary policy has really grown tighter.
He advocates easing restraints to a level of about two-thirds the 1967-68 average, which he would label "normal." Thus, in terms of the narrowly defined money stock, he would permit a growth of about 3 percent, then watch it closely for any necessary adjustments.
Fed 'Overshoot'
Mr. Maisel and Mr. Mitchell fear that if the Fed keeps to present policy, it makes it more probable that when an attempt is made to reverse direction, the Fed will once again "overshoot" the necessary target and re-inflate the economy.
Mr. Maisel feels that the private markets tend to get carried away after a turn in Fed policy. In 1968, for example, actual reserves were enlarged by 50 percent more than anyone at the Fed envisaged.
The dissenting governors think that the risk of an over-reaction would be mitigated by making the turn now, instead of engaging in a game of "chicken" with financial markets, in which the Fed says that it will not loosen up until there is a financial crisis, and the market says, in effect, that it doesn't believe the government would permit one.
There are indications that some of the presidents of the regional Fed banks, who until now have been following the course set down by chairman William McChesney Martin, are shifting their ground toward consideration of the aggregates.
Post-Martin
It is possible that the drift may become more pronounced after Mr. Martin leaves his post in January, after 18 years at the helm. Obviously, much will depend on his successor, Arthur F. Burns.
Mr. Maisel said that it was possible to find four basic reasons for the Fed shift from a sole focus on money market conditions and short-term interest rates to include more attention to the monetary aggregates:
• The general Friedman view that insufficient weight has been given to money supply.
• The Keynesian view that over-reliance on money policy may lead to a recession.
• The squeeze developing on U.S. wheat.

**Volume Picks Up
NYSE Rally Loses Steam;
Leading Averages Decline**

**'Inflationary
Recession' in
'70 Forecast**

NEW YORK, Dec. 9 (NYT).—A rally attempt at mid-session failed to hold today in the New York Stock Exchange and prices, for the second successive day, eased to their lowest level since October, 1968.
The Dow Jones industrial average, ahead by nearly five points at noon, finished at 783.79 with a loss of 1.26.
Each of the "Big Three" automakers traded at its lowest price since 1967. Both General Motors and Chrysler have closed some

plants temporarily in a move to cut back on car production.
General Motors slipped 7/8 to 68. Chrysler fell 1 1/8 to 34. Both stocks are components of the 30 Dow industrials and today they also appeared on the active list.
Ford, which plans to add a new intermediate-sized model to its line in January, declined 5/8 to 40 1/4. American Motors, the most active issue, eased 3/8 to 9 1/4.
For the first time since July 30, the Big Board failed to register a single new 1969 high. However, today's tally of 289 new lows showed a marked improvement over the 682 new lows set on July 30.
Advances had led declines by a comfortable margin during the mid-session rally paced by glamour stocks. But at the closing bell the declines outnumbered advances by 903 to 546.
Standard & Poor's 500 was off 0.06 at 90.55 and the NYSE index lost 0.08 at 50.51.
Volume picked up slightly, thanks to higher turnover during the brief rally. Turnover rose to 13.29 million shares from yesterday's depressed 9.99 million shares.
Technical analysts continued to describe the market as "oversold" as a result of its recent sharp decline. Exactly one month ago today, the Dow industrials stood at 863.05 at the crest of a recovery move.
Tax Selling
Tax-loss selling and tight credit remain in the saddle as the "bad guys" of this market decline.
Despite its modest decline today, the market did not repeat the broad-based drop of yesterday. Secretary of Commerce Maurice H. Stans contributed to the poor showing of stocks in this week's opening session by predicting that the U.S. economy is in for "bad, bitter medicine."
Meanwhile, a major split over monetary policy—tight for an entire year—within the Federal Reserve Board has been confirmed. The board has been confirmed to hold firm at its former 1969 low of 50. Telephone closed at this price, down 1/8 for the day, on the active list.
Liton Industries, which had plummeted eight points yesterday after reporting a small decline in quarterly earnings, fell again today. As the third most active issue, it dropped 2 1/8 to 38 3/4. Occidental Petroleum, the second most active stock, finished without change at 23 3/4.



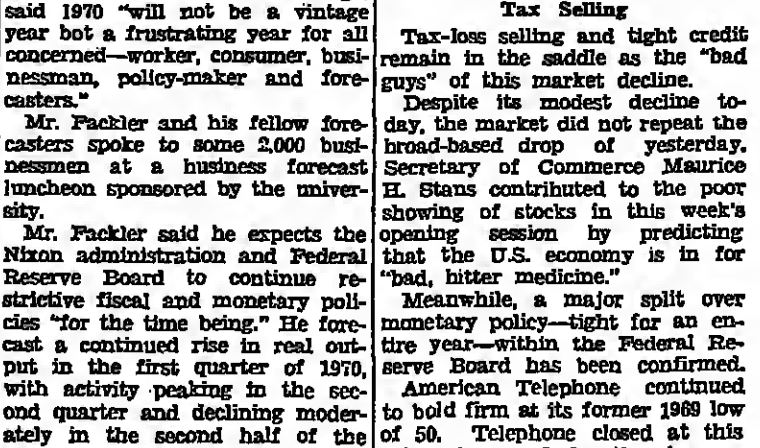
Sherman J. Maisel

Some policy-makers also take balance of payments considerations into account.
The Maisel-Mitchell argument is that this standard has proved to be inadequate. More attention must be paid as well, they say, to the actual supply of money and credit in various forms.
Tenneco Reports
Find in Red Sea
HOUSTON, Dec. 9 (Reuters).—Tenneco Oil Co. reported today an indicated "proliferation" gas condensate discovery in the Red Sea, ten miles offshore Saudi Arabia.
The find was reported on a large geological structure on a 3,200 square-mile concession block in the northern part of the sea.
Tenneco holds a one-third interest in the tract with the French government oil agency, Auerap, operator, holding the remainder.
Two wells established productivity. One tested at 11.65 million cubic feet of gas and 650 barrels of condensate a day through a 1/2 inch choke, with estimated absolute open flow of 100 million cubic feet of gas a day.
Underlying strength of the economy is so great that easing of the restraints will result in rapid recovery as is permitted by the authorities," he added. "This may be possibly the shortest and shallowest recession on record."
Beryl W. Sprinkel, vice-president and director of research of Harris Trust and Savings Bank, said leading indicators and the monetary situation suggest the economy "is in, or shortly will be in, the fifth postwar recession."

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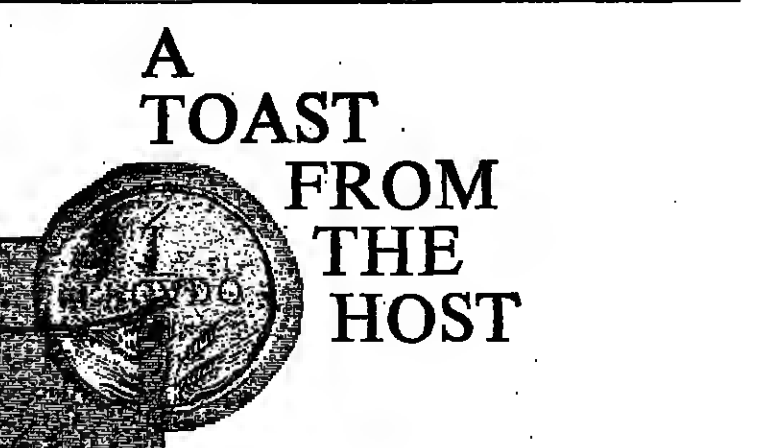


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Sohio Merger Voted

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 9 (AP).—Standard Oil Co. of Ohio shareholders voted overwhelmingly today in favor of a merger with BP Oil Corp. which could eventually give British Petroleum control of Sohio. Votes for the merger totaled 11,244 million, compared with 114,671 against. A 68 percent vote was required for approval.



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Insurers Form Fund Alliances

NEW YORK, Dec. 9 (AP).—Two industries with combined assets of nearly \$50 billion—life insurance and mutual funds—are quickly resolving the differences that made them enemies just a few years ago and entering into marriages of convenience.
The repercussions from the merging of enormous financial power haven't been fully felt yet, but they soon will be. Better financial protection for consumers might be one impact. And anti-trust activity could well ensue if the mergers threaten to create too great a concentration of power.
By the end of the third quarter of this year, 153 mutual funds and 79 insurance companies, most of them life insurers, had in one way or another and to various degrees merged their operations.
By the end of September, a study by Wiesenberger Financial Services shows, some \$8 billion or 16 percent of the total net assets of the mutual fund industry were in the insurance fold, and that the trend was continuing.
Most of the initiative has come from the insurers, who have either purchased existing mutual fund management companies or have organized their own mutual funds from scratch. Some of these arrangements dwarf the size of some widely publicized mergers among manufacturing concerns that in some instances have attracted comment, criticism and action from anti-trust officials.
For example, Anchor Funds, with assets of nearly \$2 billion, has been acquired by Washington National Insurance Co. Tsal Management Funds, with assets of \$443 million, now operates with Continental Assurance Co.
The strength of the movement hardly could have been foreseen just five years ago. At that time the life insurers considered arrangements with the funds to be dangerous to the very foundation of life insurance.
Mutual funds offer purchasers a return on their investments that may float or sink with the state of the economy. During prolonged inflation, for instance, the funds very likely can ride crest.
Fixed Return
Insurance men have for decades promoted the idea of fixed returns, regardless of the state of the economy. An insured person was guaranteed a stated return on death or at maturity of the policy. But, as an inflationary psychology developed in the United States during the past two or three years, the thinking of insurance companies changed. Customers complained that because of

inflation their fixed dollars were really shrunken dollars.
What had been a mere balance between a few insurers and funds soon became a torrid industry-wide romance. In 1968, Wiesenberger states, 13 mutual funds were sponsored by insurers, and in 1969 the total rose to 21.
In being able to offer mutual funds in a package with insurance, the insurers hope to effectively counter the complaints of their customers.
Not all insurers are convinced that this is the correct or easiest course, and some of them are now preparing insurance policies with variable rather than fixed returns. At least three years are expected to elapse, however, before such policies are perfected and state regulations are changed.
Insurance companies also are realizing that the glamour days of the mutual fund industry may be in the past, and that big gains in assets are not nearly so easy to make today as they were three or four years ago.
Thus, although the trend is expected to continue, a slower pace would surprise few.

make firmer—the then existing policy. (In August, Mr. Danne and Mr. Robertson voted with the majority along similar lines of division).
Mr. Maisel and Mr. Mitchell argued, however, that monetary restraint, in effect, was actually tightening up, if the key agree-

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[illegible]

U.S. Commodity Prices

Tendered today to New York: <i>where:</i>			Nov			Dec			Jan			Feb			Mar			Apr			May			Jun			Jul			Aug			Sep			Oct			Nov			Dec			Jan			Feb			Mar			Apr			May			Jun			Jul			Aug			Sep			Oct			Nov			Dec			Jan			Feb			Mar			Apr			May			Jun			Jul			Aug			Sep			Oct			Nov			Dec			Jan			Feb			Mar			Apr			May			Jun			Jul			Aug			Sep			Oct			Nov			Dec			Jan			Feb			Mar			Apr			May			Jun			Jul			Aug			Sep			Oct			Nov			Dec			Jan			Feb			Mar			Apr			May			Jun			Jul			Aug			Sep			Oct			Nov			Dec			Jan			Feb			Mar			Apr			May			Jun			Jul			Aug			Sep			Oct			Nov			Dec			Jan			Feb			Mar			Apr			May			Jun			Jul			Aug			Sep			Oct			Nov			Dec			Jan			Feb			Mar			Apr			May			Jun			Jul			Aug			Sep			Oct			Nov			Dec			Jan			Feb			Mar			Apr			May			Jun			Jul			Aug			Sep			Oct			Nov			Dec			Jan			Feb			Mar			Apr			May			Jun			Jul			Aug			Sep			Oct			Nov			Dec			Jan			Feb			Mar			Apr			May			Jun			Jul			Aug			Sep			Oct			Nov			Dec			Jan			Feb			Mar			Apr			May			Jun			Jul			Aug			Sep			Oct			Nov			Dec			Jan			Feb			Mar			Apr			May			Jun			Jul			Aug			Sep			Oct			Nov			Dec			Jan			Feb			Mar			Apr			May			Jun			Jul			Aug			Sep			Oct			Nov			Dec			Jan			Feb			Mar			Apr			May			Jun			Jul			Aug			Sep			Oct			Nov			Dec			Jan			Feb			Mar			Apr			May			Jun			Jul			Aug			Sep			Oct			Nov			Dec			Jan			Feb			Mar			Apr			May			Jun			Jul			Aug			Sep			Oct			Nov			Dec			Jan			Feb			Mar			Apr			May			Jun			Jul			Aug			Sep			Oct			Nov			Dec			Jan			Feb			Mar			Apr			May			Jun			Jul			Aug			Sep			Oct			Nov			Dec			Jan			Feb			Mar			Apr			May			Jun			Jul			Aug			Sep			Oct			Nov			Dec			Jan			Feb			Mar			Apr			May			Jun			Jul			Aug			Sep			Oct			Nov			Dec			Jan			Feb			Mar			Apr			May			Jun			Jul			Aug			Sep			Oct			Nov			Dec			Jan			Feb			Mar			Apr			May			Jun			Jul			Aug			Sep			Oct			Nov			Dec			Jan			Feb			Mar			Apr			May			Jun			Jul			Aug			Sep			Oct			Nov			Dec			Jan			Feb			Mar			Apr			May			Jun			Jul			Aug			Sep			Oct			Nov			Dec			Jan			Feb			Mar			Apr			May			Jun			Jul			Aug			Sep			Oct			Nov			Dec			Jan			Feb			Mar			Apr			May			Jun			Jul			Aug			Sep			Oct			Nov			Dec			Jan			Feb			Mar			Apr			May			Jun			Jul			Aug			Sep			Oct			Nov			Dec			Jan			Feb			Mar			Apr			May			Jun			Jul			Aug			Sep			Oct			Nov			Dec			Jan			Feb			Mar			Apr			May			Jun			Jul			Aug			Sep			Oct			Nov			Dec			Jan			Feb			Mar			Apr			May			Jun			Jul			Aug			Sep			Oct			Nov
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Nov	2.42 1/2	2.42 1/2
SOYBEAN OIL		

[illegible]

All of these Debentures have been sold. This announcement operates as a matter of record on the

\$30,000,000

Transocean Gulf Oil Company

8% Guaranteed Debentures Due 1984

Payment of principal, premium, if any, interest and sinking fund unconditionally guaranteed by

Gulf Oil Corporation

MORGAN & CIE INTERNATIONAL S.A.

THE FIRST BOSTON CORPORATION

L. E. AMES & CO.

ALGEMENE BANK NEDERLAND N.Y.	AMERICAN EXPRESS SECURITIES S.A.	A.E. AMES & CO.
AMSTERDAM-ROTTERDAM BANK N.Y.	ANDRESEN'S BANK A/S	ARNHOLD AND S. BLSCHERROEDER, INC.
BACHE & CO. BASE SECURITIES CORPORATION	BAHAMAS OVERSEAS BANK	BANCA D'AMERICA E ITALIANA S.p.A.
BANCA COMMERCIALS ITALIANA	BANCA NAZIONALE DELL'AGRICOLTURA S.p.A.	BANCA NAZIONALE DEL LAVORO
BANCA PRIVATA FINANZIARIA S.p.A.	BANCA PROVINCIALE LOMBARDA S.p.A.	BANCO AMBROSIANO S.p.A.
BANCO DI ROMA	BANK OF LONDON & SOUTH AMERICA	BANK MEES & HOPE N.Y.
BANKHAUS FRIEDRICH SIMON K.S.A.	BANQUE DE BRUXELLES S.A.	BANQUE LOUIS-DREYFUS & CIE S.A.
BANQUE EUROPEENNE D'OUTRE-MER S.A.		BANQUE FRANCAISE DE DEPOTS & DE TITRES
BANQUE GENERALE DU LUXEMBOURG S.A.	BANQUE INTERNATIONALE A LUXEMBOURG S.A.	BANQUE LAMBERT S.C.S.
BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS	BANQUE DE NEUFLEIE, SCHLUMBERGER, WALLEE	BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS
BANQUE ROTHSCHILD		BANQUE DE SUEZ ET DE L'UNION DES MINES
BANQUE DE L'UNION EUROPEENNE INDUSTRIELLE ET FINANCIERE S.A.		BANQUE DE L'UNION PARISIENNE C.F.C.E.
BANQUE WORMS & CIE	H. ALBERT DE BART & CO. N.Y.	BAYERISCHE VEREINSBANK
BERLINER BANK	BERLINER HANDELS-GESELLSCHAFT	BLUTH & CO., INC.
BRINCKMANN, WIRTZ & CO.	BURKHARDT & CO.	BUERNHAN AND COMPANY
CREDIT COMMERCIAL DE FRANCE	CREDIT INDUSTRIEL D'ALSACE ET DE LORRAINE	CREDIT LYONNAIS
CREDIT LYONNAIS CORPORATION	CREDIT SUISSE (BAHAMAS)	CREDITO ITALIANO
THE DUTCH BANKING CORPORATION	DEUTSCHE BANK	DEUTSCHE GIROZENTRALE
DEWAAT, CORTVRIENDT INTERNATIONAL S.A.	DRESDNER BANK	DILLON, READ OVERSEAS CORPORATION
THE DOMINION SECURITIES CORPORATION	DRESNER BANK	DREXEL HARRIMAN RIPLEY
EUTRAMEICA-FINANZIARIA INTERNAZIONALE, S.p.A.	FINACOE	ROBERT FLEWING & CO.
GUTZWILLER BUNGENBERG SECURITIES	HARRIS & PARTNERS INC.	HILL SAMUEL & CO.
HOLLANDSCHE BANK-UNIE N.Y.	THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION	KJØBENHAVNS HANDELSBANK
INVESTORS BANK LUXEMBOURG S.A.	ISTITUTO BANCARIO ITALIANO	KREDIETBANK S.A. LUXEMBOURGROISE
KLEINWORT, BENSON	KREDIETBANK N.Y.	KUWAIT FOREIGN TRADING CONTRACTING & INVESTMENT CO. (S.A.K.)
KUHN, LOEB & CO. INTERNATIONAL	LAZARD BROTHERS & CO.	LAZARD FRERES & CIE
KUWAIT INVESTMENT CO. (S.A.E.)	LEPERCO, DE NEUFLEIE & CO.	LOEB, REGADES & CO.
LEHMAN BROTHERS	LEPERCO, DE NEUFLEIE & CO.	MERCER, FINCK & CO.
MERRILL LYNCH, PIERCE, FENNER & SMITH	R. MEYTLER SEEL, SOHN & CO.	MODEL, ROLAND & CO., INC.
SAMUEL MONTAGU & CO.	MORGAN GRENFIELD & CO.	NEW YORK HANSAATIC INTERNATIONAL LTD.
DEN NORSKE CREDITBANK	SAL. OPPENHEIM JR. & CIE.	PIERSON, HELDING & PIERSON
N.M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS	ROWE & PITMAN	J. HENRY SCHROEDER WAGG & CO.
SMITH, BARNEY & CO.	SOCIETE GENERALE	SOCIETE GENERALE DE BANQUE S.A.
SOGEN INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION	STOCKHOLMS ENSKILDA BANK	STRAUSS, TURNBULL & CO.
SUEZ AMERICAN CORPORATION	SVENSKA HANDELSBANKEN	SWISS AMERICAN CORPORATION
SWISS BANK CORPORATION (OVERSEAS)	C. G. TRINKAUS	VEREINSBANK IN HAMBURG
SWISS-DEUTSCHE BANK	WHITE, WELD & CO.	WOOD, GUNDY & CO. INC.

[illegible]

(Continued on

Foreign Stock Indexes

[illegible]

European Gold Markets

	Open	Close	Change
London	35.00	35.00	-0.05
Zurich	35.00	35.00	-0.05
Paris (12.50)	34.81	34.80	-0.02

One Dollar—

	was worth yesterday
Austrian schillings	25.83
Belgian francs	49.89
British pound (sterling)	2.3959
Danish crowns	7.4651
Dutch guilders	3.6088
French francs	5.7375
German marks	3.7593
Greek drachmas	30.00
Italian lire	635.64
Mexican pesos	12.50
New Zealand dollars	7.1426
Portuguese escudos	20.50
Spanish pesetas	70.01
Swedish crowns	5.1629
Swiss francs	4.3038

The above rates are yesterday's closing rates on local exchanges. They exclude local commissions and slight variations depending on the type of transaction.

Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on Dec. 9, 1969

High	Low	Last	Chg
3334 Abitibi	12 1/2	12 1/2	+ 1/4
466 Albia	7 1/4	7 1/4	- 1/4
1018 Alcan	22 1/2	22 1/2	+ 1/4
2575 All Sci	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/4
2119 Bk Nova S	22 1/2	22 1/2	+ 1/4
25 B C Forest	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/4
445 Burns	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/4
2280 Cels Pow	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/4
210 Can Mail	22 1/2	22 1/2	+ 1/4
228 Cdn C Wrt	22 1/2	22 1/2	+ 1/4

Tokyo Exchange

Dec. 9, 1969

Price	Yen
Asahi Glass	157
Canon	157
Fuji Photo	245
Hitachi	157
Kanagawa	157
Nissan	157
Sanyo	157
Shimadzu	157
Sony	157
Toshiba	157
Yamaha	157

ADVERTISEMENT

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Dec. 9, 1969

Fund	Price	Yen
Asahi Glass	157	157
Canon	157	157
Fuji Photo	245	245
Hitachi	157	157
Kanagawa	157	157
Nissan	157	157
Sanyo	157	157
Shimadzu	157	157
Sony	157	157
Toshiba	157	157
Yamaha	157	157

High Low Last chg

High	Low	Last	Chg
3334 Abitibi	12 1/2	12 1/2	+ 1/4
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2280 Cels Pow	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/4
210 Can Mail	22 1/2	22 1/2	+ 1/4
228 Cdn C Wrt	22 1/2	22 1/2	+ 1/4

American Stock Exchange Trading

High	Low	Last	Chg
3334 Abitibi	12 1/2	12 1/2	+ 1/4
466 Albia	7 1/4	7 1/4	- 1/4
1018 Alcan	22 1/2	22 1/2	+ 1/4
2575 All Sci	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/4
2119 Bk Nova S	22 1/2	22 1/2	+ 1/4
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HOBET CURAÇAO

established 1953

a Curaçao (Netherlands Antilles) based international growth fund with attractive "Tax Haven" facilities

The INTERIM REPORT as of 1st October 1969 is available upon request

MANAGEMENT HOBET
2 Abr. de Veerstr., P.O. Box 384
WILLEMSTAD, Curaçao
Netherlands Antilles

BY AIRMAIL

Please send me the Interim Report and further information about HOBET

Name: _____
Address: _____

All these securities having been sold, this advertisement appears as a matter of record only.

NEW ISSUE

December 5, 1969

470,000 Shares

Standard Computer Corporation

Common Stock
(Without Par Value)

L. M. Rosenthal & Company, Inc.

Hill Samuel Securities Corporation

Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co. Ltd.

L. Messel & Co.

Uftec International Ltd.

Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.

Keyser Ullmann Limited

Singer & Friedlander Limited

Vickers, da Costa & Co.

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The Dryfus Leverage Fund is a speculative fund in which management hopes to make your money grow and uses sophisticated market techniques toward achieving that objective.

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Country: _____

AUSTRALIAN SELECTION FUND

The initial offer of shares in the Australian Selection Fund is now open until December 19th 1969. These shares are for investors outside the sterling area and are denominated in U.S. dollars.

Information may be obtained from, and application for shares may be made to, Pan Australian International Management Limited, at the following addresses:

c/o PEAT, MARWICK, MITCHELL & CO.,
Vallis Building, Hamilton, Bermuda.

c/o SOUTHERN CROSS MANAGEMENT LIMITED,
65 London Wall, London E.C.2, Telephone (01) 668 0572
Telex 88785; A/B Swagman Ltd.

Depository Bank:
c/o LLOYDS BANK (BELGIUM) S.A.,
Rue Royale 2-4, 1000 Brussels, Belgium.
Telephone (02) 126700, Telex 21244.

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Notice of initial offering
U.S. \$10 Per Share
Investing principally
Prime Florida Real Estate
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PEANUTS

B.C.

L.I.L. ABNER

BETTY BAILEY

MISS PEACH

BUZZ SAWYER

WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN M.D.

POGO

RIP KIRBY

BLONDIE

LOOK AT THE NEW HAT I BOUGHT TODAY, DEAR.

BUT YOU PROMISED ME YOU WOULDN'T SPEND ANY MONEY TODAY.

WELL, THIS HAT WAS MARKED DOWN FROM FIFTEEN TO TEN DOLLARS.

THERE'S FIVE DOLLARS I DIDN'T SPEND, RIGHT THERE.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

South overcalled East's opening one-spade bid with two clubs, and jumped to five clubs after his partner had raised and East had shown hearts. West doubled, rather hesitantly, and led the spade jack.

East won the spade ace and returned a spade to South's king. A club was led to the queen in dummy, revealing the bad trump break, and the declarer had a problem. The winning play as the cards lie is to finesse immediately in diamonds, but South feared that this might lead to a disastrous two-trick defeat if the finesse failed.

He led the spade ten from the dummy and discarded his singleton heart when East covered with the queen. West made a fatal error by discarding a diamond, and from that point the contract could not be defeated.

East returned a heart and South ruffed. He crossed to the club ace, finessed in diamonds, and continued that suit. South ruffed the third round of diamonds in dummy and returned to his hand with a heart ruff to ruff his diamond. At the 12th trick, South ruffed a heart low, and the club king won the 13th trick, collecting West's jack. If West had discarded a heart instead of a diamond on this third round of spades, he would have defeated the contract. He would then have been in a position to over-

ruff the declarer at the 13th trick.

NORTH
♠ 1082
♥ J972
♦ 83
♣ AQ64

EAST
♠ AQ8764
♥ K10653
♦ K4
♣ —

WEST (D)
♠ J5
♥ AQ8
♦ J10965
♣ J107

SOUTH
♠ K3
♥ 4
♦ AQ72
♣ K98532

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:
West North East South
Pass Pass 1 ♠ 2 ♣
Pass 3 ♣ 3 ♥ 5 ♣
Dbl. Pass Pass Pass
West led the spade jack.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

TAUHS	BRAIC	EBOW
AGLIA	LIUNIA	KIONT
BRAIN	ALSTIRA	RIJISM
SIANDI	ALISTIA	TEJASIS
ADIMIE	CREEDENCE	WILNY
WIAIACS	RANEE	RON
FLISH	DENES	PIART
ULIO	BADES	QATAR
LYNKEYED	TUSSLE	YELL
ODISSIA	GLAZIERS	LOVIN
CIENT	BRIDOM	LOVIN
TUJUL	OUNICE	LAND
AMOS	REERS	ENDS

DENNIS THE MENACE

By Dennis
12-10

"I WASN'T STICKIN' OUT MY TONGUE AT NOBODY! I WAS JUST WAVIN' IT AROUND!"

JUMBLE - that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

MESOO

ARDOH

ATEQUE

YARREL

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

IT WAS USUALLY AROUND

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: SIXTY WHEAT HITHER INWARD
Answer: What bad joints could mean—ARTHRITIS

BOOKS

THE NEW RUSSIAN TRAGEDY

A Washington Post Book. By Anatole Shub. Illustrated. Norton, 128 pp. \$4.50.

Reviewed by Made Fainos

"THIS BOOK," as Benjamin C. Bradlee notes in his foreword, "is based upon a series of ten articles written for The Washington Post after the Russians called (Shub) into the Foreign Ministry on May 21, 1969, told him he was being expelled for his 'anti-Soviet' writing, and gave him forty-eight hours to leave the country." One would expect the author to be bitter, and he is. But it would be a great mistake to dismiss this work as simply another anti-Soviet diatribe.

Anatole Shub has an important story to tell, and it is all the more important because it challenges many of the more optimistic assumptions which have tended to dominate discussion of Soviet and East European problems in recent years. Since Khrushchev's secret speech at the Twentieth Party Congress in 1956, there has been a widespread disposition to assume that the Soviet regime was launched on a course of de-Stalinization which would inevitably bring more humane and liberal forces to the fore. These hopes found support during the Khrushchev era, not merely in a decline of mass terror and in a slow but steady improvement of Soviet living standards, but even more dramatically, in the liberalizing stirrings in literary and scientific circles, and among the more highly educated youth which appeared to foreshadow changes in the character of the party dictatorship itself.

By the time Shub arrived in Moscow in April 1967 the more euphoric hopes of an improvement in the political climate had already been dashed. The arrest of Sinaysky and Daniel in September 1965 for slandering the Soviet state, in the works which they published abroad without official permission ushered in a new era of repression. Despite courageous protests by prominent scientists, scholars, and writers expressing concern over the rehabilitation of Stalin and the resurgence of neo-Stalinist policies, the persecution of dissident writers, artists and students intensified. Shub's two-year stay in Moscow coincided with a reassertion of the power of the more reactionary and orthodox elements in the party machine. Xenophobia was on the increase, and demands for renewed vigilance, testified to the rising influence of the K.G.B. (the secret police). The Middle East War unleashed a new "anti-Zionist" campaign, with inevitable anti-Semitic overtones. The invasion of Czechoslovakia on August 20, 1968, was accompanied by a fresh drive to stamp out dissidence in the Soviet Union itself.

If these events were not discouraging enough, the experience of Shub and his wife with the authorities only served to reinforce his pessimism about Soviet developments. The working conditions of a foreign correspondent in Moscow have never been easy, but the Shubs seem to have been the object of special solicitude by the

K.G.B. Probably this, in large part to their efforts to make friends in the artistic and literary circles, and to their determination to report the tribulations of dissidents and to bring manifestos and anguished tests to world attention any event, their living were "bugged," their tapped, Shub's office and both were kept under constant police surveillance. Shub's accident at the apartment in the book are those of a K.G.B. Shorty thereafter, Shub was away in Yugoslavia. K.G.B. according to Shub, were hardly calculated to induce an optimistic picture of Soviet intentions. Shub views the Soviet leadership as a to the hard line in both the foreign policy and the security police, a sumably awaiting her. The day after return from Yugoslavia, Shub was ordered to leave the country. Expressions such as "were hardly calculated to induce an optimistic picture of Soviet intentions" are hardly calculated to induce an optimistic picture of Soviet intentions. Shub that a party which has built its monopoly on the suppression of organized opposition within will not waste its supreme role in a major catastrophe. Shub's pessimism about the future of the Soviet Union is not a regression to the methods, the Soviet exhausted its capacity for innovation and renewal. Shub's pessimism about the future of the Soviet Union is not a regression to the methods, the Soviet exhausted its capacity for innovation and renewal. Shub's pessimism about the future of the Soviet Union is not a regression to the methods, the Soviet exhausted its capacity for innovation and renewal.

CROSSWORD

By W. H.

ACROSS

1 Place to stop
5 Bones
9 Rams
14 Air
15 Stagger
16 On the qui vive
17 Waterway
19 Soap opera milieu
20 Aft.
21 Savoir faire
23 Vexing words
24 Blithe
27 Schlemiel
30 Sump
31 Space
32 Pen
34 Colors
36 Short end
38 Perseveres
41 Football captain's choice
43 Hair and fish
44 River to the Elbe
46 Western Indians
47 Light rain
49 Tirreme

propellants
51 Not artificial
52 Nitwit
56 Common verb
57 Friend: Fr.
58 Required
62 Between: Prefix
64 Bring into existence
66 Cubic measure
67 Small case
68 Moldboard or rotary
69 Irritations
70 Ointment
71 Peccadilloes

DOWN

1 Supplication
2 Affection
3 Incision
4 Nerves of
5 Seville or Valencia
6 Yen part
7 Site of Lake Washington
8 Muezzin's god
9 Tooth
10 Between Ga. and

Miss
11 Reflect
12 Egotism
13 Endure
16 Places
22 Avast!
25 Strider
26 Regular
27 Peel
28 Princes
29 Expert
33 Call on
35 Drab, b.
37 Eye par
38 Top of
40 Kind of
42 More st.
45 Kern cr
48 Flies in
50 Word for bacon
52 Kind of
53 Poem d
54 Mellow
55 Turns vernac
59 Surreal
60 Collier
61 Makes
63 Sooner
65 "—1

14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71

